REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

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The Bombay Gazette.

No 8,673 —New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		2 8
Third do.		2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. PENANG, 700 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander H. J. Guy, R. N. R., on SATURDAY, the 25th November 1876, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Colochel, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the s. s. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on FRIDAY, the 24th November 1876, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDER-ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

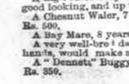
The s.s. COCONADA, 863 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th November 1876, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 150 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 27th November 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£15	£11	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	including Wines.
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	52	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 1877.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th January 1877.
EAT is VIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st February 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 19th October 1876.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons.
C. W. PEARSON, COMMANDER.
(TO SAIL ABOUT 25TH NOVEMBER.)

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a Saloon built on deck.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 26th October 1876.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer SUEZ are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 20th November 1876.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10 : Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Rs. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A very handsome pair of thorough-bred Dark Bay Walers (Mare and Gelding) 6 years old, 14-3 high, exceedingly fast and perfectly broken, Rs. 1,200.

A pair of Brown Walers (Mare and Gelding) powerfully built, 6 and 7 years, 15 hands, fast and good movers, go single or double (he Gelding is a broken charger) pair, Rs. 1,200

A pair of Bay Walers, 9 years, 14-3 high, very powerful, good workers and perfectly steady and quiet, Rs. 1,000.

"Snowden," dappled Grey, a thorough-bred Waler Gelding, 5 years old, 15-3 high, has been ridden by a lady, is a fine fencer and quite quiet.

A Chestnut Arab Horse, 8 years, 14-2, a very pretty mover, broken to saddle and harness, would make a first charger, Rs. 800.

An Iron Grey Arab Horse, 8 years old, 14-3 high, makes a pleasant hack and is broken to single and double harness, Rs. 450.

A large and compactly built Iron Grey Charger, up to any weight, 5 years old, a capital mount for the Hills, Rs. 400.

An exceeding y handsome Silver Grey Arab Galloway, 7 years, 14 hands, beautiful temper, mouth, and action, and is a perfect lady's horse, Rs. 500.

A Chesnut Arab Horse, 8 years, 14-2, a pleasant hack and has been ridden on Parade, Rs. 400.

A high caste Grey Arab Charger, over 14-2 in height, very good looking, and up to weight, Rs. 400.

A Chesnut Waler, 7 years, 15 hands, a good Brougham horse, Rs. 500.

A Bay Mare, 8 years, 15 hands, a good harness Mare, Rs. 300.

A very well-bred dappled Grey English Mare, 8 years old, 15 hands, would make an excellent Broad Mare, Rs. 600.

A "Dennett" Buggy, by Silk and Sons, in excellent order, Rs. 350.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 1st November

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	Nov. 1876.
SUMATRA	2485 450	C. Anderson	27th—Suez, &c.
NEPAUL	3536 600	R. Methven	4th—Southampton.
CATHAY	2982 456	R. T. Dundas	11th—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	3763 600	A. Parish	18th—Southampton.
VENETIA	2726 450	G. J. Babot	25th—Suez, &c.
			Jan. 1877.
SIAM	3000 700	N. W. Hascl-wood, R.N.R.	1st—Southampton.
ZAMBESI	2431 370	A. Symons	8th—Suez, &c.
GWALIOR	2725 450	J. C. Babot	15th—Southampton.
THIBET	2593 400	N. Stewart	22nd—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 16th Nov. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 28th Nov. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GEELONG (1,835 Tons and 250 H.P.), Captain C. Fraser, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chests of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on SATURDAY, the 25th November 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 16th Nov. 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

Vessels.	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	Robt. Hutchison	2167	424	28th Oct.	19th Dec. 1877.
EUROPA	Jas. Harris	2277	494	18th Nov.	3rd Jan.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation, fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS ..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

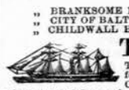
N.B.—If sufficient inducement offers the Steamers of this Line will make Naples a regular port of call.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following fine powerful Steamers, will sail from Bombay as under :—

From Bombay.
„ BRANKSOME HALL ..... 29th November.
„ CITY OF BALTIMORE ..... 27th December.
„ CHILDWALL HALL ..... 10th January.



THESE Steamers have been especially built for the Bombay Trade, and have already become known for their speed. The Saloon and Cabins are handsomely got up, and a Surgeon and Stewardess are carried by all the Steamers of the Line.

FARES FROM BOMBAY.

First Class.
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th September 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

A GRAND AUCTION SALE ADAPTED FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS AND GIFTS.

Grand Auction Sale of most superb and very costly real and very old Japanese bronzes in immense varieties, silk fancy goods, &c., lately imported direct from Japan, being the first batch of the opening season.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. take this present opportunity of respectful y informing their kind friends, customers, and the public at large that they have received instructions to submit to the public the unreserved Auction Sale of the undermentioned Japan se most superb and very original bronze vases in great varieties, such as birds, vases, flambeaus &c., silk fancy goods, such as ladies shawls, neckties, gentlemen's shoes, cushion embroidered pictures, pieces of grass cloth, &c., of a description equal to none better yet imported, to which they solicit an inspection.

The sale will commence TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 P.M., precisely, at the premises in Medows Street, No. 4.

The property is now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24th November 1876.

BENNETT AND COMPANY
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

A few articles of sundries such as carriage lamps, spare patent horse collars, roller skins, enamel gaiters, patent pad cloths, cricketing knee caps, trusses, leather courier and hand bags, whip sockets, lady's and gentleman's boots, photos of the Prince of Wales and Sir Salar Jung, &c.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and Handsome Household furniture, plate : glass and Porcelain ware, etc. (if not previously disposed of) A Handsome English built Brougham with grey Horse and Harness at Middle Colaba.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, etc., the property of Rev. J. Edwards.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Best Plated, Rich Crockery and Glass-wares, a First Class Mahogony Full Size Slate Billiard Table by Bennett, a Handsome Oakwood Harmonium, 16 stops, &c., at Lateville, Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Company are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, billiard table, harmonium, &c., the property of Robert, Ewing, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT BALAJI SHAMJI AND TANK STREETS.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on their respective premis s by order of Messrs. Bhai Jeewanjee and Narayan Ramchandra, the Receivers appointed by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in Suit No. 425 of 1866, and with the consent of Bai Kesor, widow and executrix of the late Vanmaldeedas Jeewa, deceased, he assignee of the Mortgagee named in the mortgage indenture of the 19th day of January 1867, executed by Jugjeewan Hemjee, the following properties, respectively, on account and at the risk of the said mortgagor, Jugjeewan Hemjee, unless the same be previously disposed of by private sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 P.M., all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house thereon, situate on the north side of Balaji Shamsett Street, in the sub-district of Bhoolesh war, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement eighty feet in length and twenty-five feet in breadth, little more or less, and bounded on the east by the house of Motichand Manockchand, on the west by the house of Ramchandra Keroji Zaray, on the north by a passage for the use of the inhabitants of the said house, and on the south by the said Balaji Shamsett Street and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 11, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Pandurang Harichand, and now of the said Jugjeewan Hemjee.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 P.M., all that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, situate at New Town, on the east side of the Tank Street or cortee Molla, in the sub-district of Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 451 square yards, and 3-9 of a square yard, be the same little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue for Quit and Ground Rent under Nos. 1599, 1603 and 1606 and standing in his books in the name of Dayal Jairaz, and bounded on or towards the east by the Public Street called Soortee Molla or Chowkey Road, on or towards the west by he Public Road called Soortee Molla or Tank Road, on or towards the north by the Rope Walk of Thacker vondersee Moorjee, and on or towards the south by the house of Thacker Rowjee Ruttoo, and also all that messuage, tenements, or Rope Walk, and premises built with chunam and stone walls and covered with tiles standing thereon and now assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 12, 14, and 15 and standing in his books in the name of the said Thacker Dayal Jairaz, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Marwadis Tarrachund and Ramchand and now of Kessowjee Madowjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr BHAI JEEWANJEE, at the Office of Messrs. Crawford and Reevey, Solicitors, or to Mr. NARAYAN RAMCHUNDRA, at the Office of Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, Solicitors.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HORSES.

On SATURDAY, next, the 2nd December at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

7 valuable horses of the 1st Lancers, young, strong, sound, and will do well for harness.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best plated, glass and porce ainware, a handsome English built brough m, a powerful horse, &c., at No. 112, Malabar Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 5th and WEDNESDAY the 6th December, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, brougham, horse, plants, &c., the property of Surgeon H. W. Graham.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS AT TANK ROAD, MAZAGON.

On THURSDAY, the 7th December, at 7 A.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place a valuable collection of choice and rare plants, belonging to Babajee Gopall, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

A lot of American rattan matting and door rugs of various sizes.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 24th November 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FORT THEATRE.

STAR COMPANY.

TO-DAY, FRIDAY, 24TH NOVEMBER.

The Performance will commence with the Vaudeville by J. R. Plauche,

LOAN OF A LOVER.

To conclude with

A GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

PRICES AS USUAL.

WANTED, by the BOMBAY TRACT and BOOK SOCIETY, a SUPERINTENDENT for the Depository.

He must be able to furnish satisfactory Testimonials as to character and business qualification ; and be able to take the entire charge of the Accounts and the Superintendence of the work of the Depôt generally. One having some knowledge of the Vernaculars would be preferred.

Applications should be addressed in writing to

THE SECRETARY,
Bombay Tract and Book Society, Bombay.

BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the Association will be held THIS DAY, the 24th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M., at the Office of the Association in Graham's Buildings, Parsee Bazar Street, for the transaction of the following business :—

1. To receive the Report of the outgoing Committee, and to elect a Committee for the ensuing year, and
2. To consider the proposed alteration in, and addition to, the Rules of the Association circulated among members.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.

By Order of the Committee,
J. GORDON, Secretary.

Bombay Millowners' Association, 24th November 1876.

THE ALEXANDRA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 7½ per Share (exclusive of the Interim Dividend of Rs. 60 per Share) has been DECLARED PAYABLE out of the Profits for the year ending 30th June 1876, on and after FRIDAY, the 1st day of December next, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. to the Shareholders whose names may be standing on the Register on the 25th day of October last, on PRODUCTION of the SHARE CERTIFICATES at the Office of the Undersigned.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Nicol's Building, No. 34 D., Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, 22nd November 1876.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

RE-OPENING OF THE WARDHA VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

THE SONAIGAON Station, and the temporary Station at HINGANGHAT, of the Wardha Valley State Railway, which joins the Great Indian Peninsula Railway at Wardha, will, under instructions from Government, be RE-OPENED for TRAFFIC of all descriptions, on TUESDAY, the Fifth of December 1876.

Passenger (Mixed) Trains will run, on and after that date, until further notice, in connection with the Up and Down Main Line Trains of the G. I. P. Railway, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday only, in each week, as under, viz :—

DOWN.			UP.		
Distance from Wardha.	Stations.	Mixed Train. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Class.	Distance from Hinganghat.	Stations.	Mixed Train. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Class.
Miles.		P. M.	Miles.		A. M.
	Wardha..Dep.	6-50		Hinganghat...Dep. (Temporary Station.)	9-39
11	Sonaigaon..Ar.	7-31			
	Do. ..Dep.	7-36	8	Sonaigaon..Ar.	9-59
19	Hinganghat...Ar. (Temporary Station.)	8-5		Do. ..Dep.	10-4
			19	Wardha...Ar.	10-45

There will be no Passenger (Mixed) Trains on other days of the week.

The Rates and Fares for Passengers, and for Parcels, and Goods, and the Rules and Regulations under which Traffic is conveyed, which are the same generally for the Wardha Valley Railway, as those which are in force upon the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, can be ascertained on application at Stations, or to the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23rd November 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MALIM MAHOMED HOOSEIN Bin MALIM MAHOMED EBRAHIM KUVARAY hath contracted to sell to HAJEE MAHOMED EBRAHIM Bin HAJEE ALLAWOODEEN JETAYKUR and HAJEE BUDROODEEN Bin HAJEE ALLAWOODEEN JETAYKUR, All that Piece of Paumdasee Land or Ground with the Messuage, Tenement or Dwelling House standing thereon, situate on at Old Cazee Street, in the Sub-District of Mandvi, without the Fort of Bombay, containing 92 square yards, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 41, and bounded on the West by the aforesaid Old Cazee Street, on the East by a sweepers' passage, on the North by the house of Malik Edroos Dukhumbhoy, and on the South by the house of Hajee Allawoodeen Bin Hajee Ebrahim Jetaykur, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of Sheikh Sadick Issawala and others. All persons having any claim, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in, to, out of or upon the said Messuages, Tenements and premises or any part thereof, by way of mortgage, Inheritance, Gift or Lease, or other wise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at his house No. 42, Old Cazee Street, opposite to the Crawford Market, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise he, she, or they will be precluded therefrom, and the purchase will be completed without reference to such claims.—Dated this 23rd day of November 1876.

હાજી બદરૂદીન ખીન હાજી અલાઉદીન જેતકર.
HAJEE BUDROODEEN BIN HAJEE ALLAWOODEEN JETAYKUR.

REDUCED PRICES.

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf
HONEY DEW TOBACCO ;

A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT PER POUND.

Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

CAPTAIN BURTON'S TONIC BITTERS.

USED with invariable benefit and STRONGLY RECOMMENDED by that Eminent Traveller.

Per Bottle—Rs. 2.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

A SOUND and trustworthy Wine for general table use. Fresh shipment just bottled.

PER DOZEN ..... Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 2, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the New General Post Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERRY—To close consignment, a few dozens Pale, Dry SHERRY, at Rs. 19 per dozen. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street, Fort.

CONCERT.—The Organ Committee will give an AFTERNOON CONCERT on MONDAY, the 27th instant, in the Town Hall. ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.

A FAMILY at Colaba can accommodate a GENTLEMAN BOARDER. Bungalow cool and pleasant. Apply to "BUFF," at this Office.

FOR SALE, BROUGHAM HORSE and HARNESS, Rs. 550. DOG-CART HORSE and HARNESS, Rs. 350. "A. Z.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, Martini-Henry Rifle with Pistol Grip and 575 loaded Cartridges, Rs. 135. Apply to Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 8, Meadow Street.

BEER.—To close Consignments, Bass's, Beer bottled by Cameron and Saunders, Rs. 5, and Dutch Valker Beer Rs. 4 per dozen. ALDRIDGE, SALMON and Co.

FOR SALE, a LANDAU in very good condition, by E. Kesterton, of London, and a pair of Grey Australian Mares, fast and quiet, complete with Harness. Apply to Mr. A. H. DE BRITO, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

FRENCH LESSONS.—WANTED, by a GENTLEMAN whose stay in Bombay is limited, a few LESSONS in FRENCH. Reply, stating lowest terms, to "J. H. D.," care of KING, KING and Co.

FOR SALE, the property of a Gentleman, a square PIANO by Doring and Co., a HARMONIUM by Soundy and Co., and a C. F. D. GUN by Robt. S. Garden. Apply to GEO. GAHAGAN, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GLASS, PORCELAIN, & STONE WARES.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, solicit attention to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of the above WARES, imported direct from leading Manufacturers.

TABLE GLASS WARE,
Of first-rate Material and Workmanship.
Complete Sets for 12 persons from Rs. 130 to Rs. 300.
In various Patterns for Daily Service, and a variety of beautiful Designs for Extra use.

VASES, CENTRE-PIECES, FLOWER TROUGHS AND TUBES.

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES,
Of Richly-painted Porcelain in a variety of beautiful designs,
From Rs. 65 to Rs. 300.

Of Porcelain, with Gold Border and Line, with or without Flower,
From Rs. 50.

Of Best Stone China, with Blue, Green, Pink or Maroon Bands and Lines,
From Rs. 40.

Of Best Staffordshire Stoneware,
From Rs. 25.

CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, BRACKETS, TABLE AND OTHER LAMPS.
For Kerosine, Candles, and Oil.

DINNER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Opaque Porcelain, In a variety of neat and serviceable patterns,
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 400.

DESSERT SERVICES,
Of Elegantly Painted and Gilt Porcelain,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

CHAMBER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Stone China,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 90.

WEDGEWOOD, TERRA COTTA, AND ROCKINGHAM WARES, and a VARIETY OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL SUNDRIES.

A DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

Quotations for Cognacs of

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.,

WHO STAND THIRD ON THE LIST OF BRANDY EXPORTERS,

		In Bond.	
* One Star	Rs.	16 0	per dozen.
* One Star, in glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles	„	17 0	„ „
* One Star, in Flasks, in cases of 2 dozen each	„	18 0	„ case.
* One Star, in Half-Flasks, in cases of 4 dozen each	„	20 0	„ „
* One Star, Crystal Barrell, = 1 dozen with bronze stand and plated tap complete	„	24 0	„ barrel.
** Two Stars	„	19 8	„ dozen.
*** Three Stars	„	22 8	„ „
*** Four Stars, Extra Superior	„	33 8	„ „

Duty and Town duty at Rs. 8-8 per case to be added to above Prices.

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry 10 PER CENT. discount off BOND Prices.

Messes, Clubs, Co-Operative Societies and Traders, will be liberally treated.

WE ASK THEIR SUPPORT.

CAUTION.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE AND CO.'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that certain unprincipled persons or Traders in Poona and elsewhere are practising spurious imitations of the above, Brandy by buying empty Barrels, Flasks, and Half-flasks of their (Bisquits) Brand, consumers should be careful to see that they obtain *the genuine article with our brand*, which is to be had of all RESPECTABLE dealers.

Any one giving us information that will lead to the discovery of this treachery will be rewarded.

Consumers generally will greatly aid us by destroying the labels of such Barrels, Flasks or Half-flasks after the contents are used.

From our part we offer to buy such empties in quantities of not less than 20 dozens.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY, OCTOBER 1876.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

THIS DEPARTMENT is under the Superintendence of a FIRST CLASS SHIRT CUTTER from one of the BEST LONDON HOUSES. We beg to draw attention to the LARGE VARIETY of MATERIALS, the Superior Fit and Finish.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Badham's Oxford Cloth, all new Patterns with Collars attached cool and absorbing, highly recommended for Mofussil wear ..each	6 8	Badham's Superfine Long-cloth, best Linen Fronts and Cuffs, new Military Fronts .....each	5 0
Badham's Zephyr Cloth, neat Patterns with Collars attached, equal to Spun Silk .....each	6 8	Badham's Longcloth, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs, made as above ....each	4 0
Badham's best French Cambric with Collars attached, all the latest Patterns, warranted fast colour..each	5 8	Badham's Silk and Wool Shirts, thoroughly shrunk, in plain colours or Fancy Stripes .....each	9 0
Badham's English printed Cambric with Collars attached, the latest Designs .....each	4 0	Wove, or Printed Flannels, plain Colours and Neat Fancy Stripes, very soft, thoroughly Shrunk..each	8 8
Badham's Dress Shirts, Superfine Longcloth, Hem-Stitched and embroidered.....each	7 8 to 9 8	Spun Silk, a Delightful Material, plain Colours or Neat Fancy Stripes .....each	12 8

LESS TEN PER CENT. FOR CASH.

Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement, FREE on Application.

A Large Stock of ready-made Shirts and Sleeping Suits always on Hand.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
SHIRT TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY,
JEWELLERS IN ORDINARY
TO
H. E. The Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, & "ALLENVILLE," SIMLA.

Buckle and Strap Pattern Jewellery,
Always pretty, always fashionable.
BROOCHES, EARRINGS, BRACELETS,
Tiger Claw Jewellery of best finish and new designs.
Oak and Silver Goods,
Biscuit Boxes, Peg Tumblers, Spirit Stands, Sherry Barrels and Cruet Frames.
Novelties in Breakfast Cruet Frames,
"The Pump," "The Sheep."
"The Cock," "The Elephant," "The Champagne Bottles," "The Vines,"
from Rs. 20 upwards.
Badminton Prizes,
For Badminton Tournaments.
Goblets, Flower Vases, Cruet Stands, Toast Racks, Inkstands, the designs of which are worked up from Battledores and Shuttlecocks.
Silver Articles for Presentation.
Handsome sets of Wedding Beakers in velvet cases.
Quaint Muffineers in cases,
Sets of "Owls," "Barrels," "Monkeys," &c.
The above form pretty and inexpensive presents.

17th October 1876. RAMPART ROW.

HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL, BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY.

ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.

Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)

Special arrangements for lengthened periods.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

AUSTRALIAN WINE, new shipment from St. Hubert's Vineyard—

CHASSELAS	(White)	Rs 12 per doz. qts.
HERMITAGE	(Red)	
TOKAY VINTAGE 1865, very Superior	(White)	
CHASSELAS „ „	(White)	„ 17 „ „
HERMITAGE „ „	(Red)	

GRIN

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 23RD Nov. 1876.

We have not heard of anything in the shape of political telegrams from Home to day, but the advices received here yesterday are evidently looked upon in London as pacific in tendency, Consols having advanced from 95¼ to 95⅝ and French Rentes from 104 to 104½.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed firm, sales 12,000 bales, prices on the spot unchanged. The Lancashire Cotton dispute between the operatives and employers is reported by Reuter to have been settled, which is a point in favour of the staple, but it was after all only a minor consideration, the leading influences being the political situation and the American crop. Respecting the latter advices by the mail arrived to-day seem much more unfavourable than formerly. In the meantime, however, the receipts continue on such an unprecedentedly large scale that it would be rash to base calculations respecting the future on anything short of last year's yield, and if that be reached we cannot count on permanently higher prices. The New York telegrams of Tuesday's date still quote Mid. Uplands on the spot at 12 cents and February shipment at 12⅛ cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. ports to date show the following comparisons:—

	1876.	1875.	1874.
Tuesday's Receipts	28,000	38,000	26,000
Four days' "	105,000	98,000	82,000
Total since 1st Sept	1,538,000	1,346,000	1,194,000

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were quiet but steady. The London General Produce Markets are unchanged all round. Reuter reports that at the Dutch Coffee Auction the result showed an average fall of 2 cents on valuations. G. O. Java Coffee 51 to 52.

A further withdrawal of €141,000 from the Bank of England is advised.

The usual weekly biddings for Council drafts on India took place in London yesterday, the result being that £194,000 were allotted to Calcutta and £6.000 to Madras at an average of 1s. 8·93d. and £150,000 to Bombay at an average of 1s. 8·87d. per rupee. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 8¾d. receiving 10 per cent and on Bombay 30 per cent of the amounts applied for. Telegraphic transfers on Calcutta were done at 1s. 8 15/16d. per rupee. These figures show an advance of about ¼d. per rupee on last week's allotments, and Silver has accordingly risen from 54¾d. to 54½d. per oz.

Sterling Exchange this morning opened with a firmer appearance and demand Bank Bills were negotiated at 1s. 8¾d., but an easier tendency was manifested in the course of the day, and the market closes weak with more buyers than sellers at the following quotations:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 8 13/16d. per Rupee.
Do 6 months' sight.....	1s. 9¼d.
Credits 3 "	1s. 9¼d. to 1/16 "
Documents 3 "	1s. 9 1/16 to 1d. "

On Calcutta we quote demand at ½ premium; 60 days' sight at 99¼.

Government Paper has been in strong request at an advance of about ¾ per cent., but there are few sellers even at the higher rates, and in Calcutta we hear that quotations are ½ above this market. We call:—Fours, Rs. 98½; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 98¾; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 101½.

The Share Market has been firm with a comparatively active business passing. Bank of Bombays have recovered yesterday's fall of one per cent. Spinning and Weaving shares are very firm, and our quotations show a general improvement of Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per share. Mofussil Company's shares are Rs. 5 higher, but other Press Companies are unchanged as also are Land Companies' shares.

Cotton to-day has been quiet but firmer. Exporters are still only buying to a very limited extent, the sterling cost at the moment showing no margin on Home currencies, but at a reduction of Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy a fair business might be done both in old and new Cotton.

Freights are dull and transactions to day have been confined to small lots. For Liverpool by steamer we quote £1-18-9 to £2, and by sail £2, but by the latter route there is nothing offering.

Piece Goods are quiet with but a small business passing from first hands. Sellers are still anxious to do business at about current prices, but dealers restrict their purchases to their more immediate wants unless tempted by a material concession in rate.

Coals are very firm, and active enquiry still prevails especially for late shipments *via* Cape of which, however, there are very few offering. Sales are reported of a part cargo of Davison's nearly due, and entire cargo, January-February shipment by steamer at Rs. 19, while the same descriptionin harbour has been sold at Rs. 19½ to Rs. 19½ per ton alongside.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomnl Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	5 p.ct	104 xd.
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	720
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	690
Bank of Madras.....	10,000	500	all	8 do.	640
Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China.	80,000	250	all	8 do.	300
Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	40,000	125	all	8 do.	335
Chartered Bank of India and China	40,000	200	all	5 do.	175
National Bank of India.	12,000	250	125	6 do.	104
Oriental Bank.....	60,000	250	all	10 do.	485 xd.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50 p.ct	1,125
Alfred Mills Co.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	10 do.	1,100
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	00"	2,460
Angio-Indian S. and W. Company.....	30,000	100	80	..	78
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		100 p.s.	1,500
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	65 p.s.	1,160
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	..	275
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s"	130
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	9.0	1,000	all	100 p.s.	855
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	..	1,050
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	550
Dharumsey Spinning ..	1,000	2,000	all	..	985
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	100 p.s.	1,065
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	80 p.s"	1,240
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	100 p.s.	1,100
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	..	900
Jeewraj Balloo Mills ..	750	1,000	all	80 p.s"	1,085
Khandesh Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	80 p.s"	1,075
K. Mucunjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s.	915
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	1,000
Madras U. Spinning ..	425	1,000	all	75 p.s"	1,110
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	30	..	32
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	..	415
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	70 p.s"	1,300
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	80 p.s"	1,360
Managon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	330
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	..	930
Neriad S. and W. Co...	400	1,000	all	..	950
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	950
Nursey S. and W. Co...	2,500	400	all	..	395
Oriental	1,000	625	all	80 p.s"	820
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	..	1,175
Ramoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	..	990
Soondurdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	50 p.s.	915
Do do. ½ Share..	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	290
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	960
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	..	990

*Per Share for the half-year.

THE COTTON TRADE.

(*Times* City Intelligence, Nov. 1.)

The annual review of the cotton trade for the season 1875-76, just issued by Messrs. Ellison and Co., of Liverpool, is one of the most interesting as it is the completest we have ever seen. It passes in review the state of the cotton industries all over the world and gives a variety of most interesting statistics. We are told in the introduction that the past season has been one of the most disappointing and unsatisfactory periods in the recent experience of the cotton industry, and yet when we come to the figures of the year's business it is surprising how constant and even progressive the world's wants turn out to be. The unsatisfactoriness is due, in fact, to the caution of distributing buyers of goods, to low or spasmodically fluctuating prices rather than to the lessened requirements of nations. In the case of England, also, no doubt, the results of successfully applied foreign restriction on trade have been to tell prejudicially upon the growth of business. The United States is year by year consuming more of its own cotton, and took last season as much as 1,356,598 bales, in spite of 150,000 bales more than in 1874-5, and 50,000 more than in 1873-4. The consumption of Great Britain has also increased, however, by 46 000,000 lb., over 100,000 bales; but that is proportionate to our total consumption, a very small advance to that of the United States. From the complaints made by Messrs. Ellison's correspondents in Alsace, Prussia, and various other parts of Germany, as well as from France, Switzerland, and Austria, there is abundant evidence to be got that England's goods are more than holding their own in those parts of the Continent where the Customs tariff does not practically shut out all competition. All Continental manufacturing centres of any importance, except Spain, complain of us, in point of fact, and it is not improbable that if the present low prices and lack of new business outlets continue a successful agitation may be set on foot in several quarters to put higher duties on Manchester goods for the sake of protecting home industry. Nowhere on the Continent does trade appear to be now flourishing; it was good in some places early in the year, but as the troubles in the East of Europe have spread business grew first dull and then bad in not a few instances. It is interesting to notice that the number of "spindles" in this country is still much greater than that of all the rest of the world put together. We have, it seems, about 39,000,000 and all the rest of Europe has only about 19,500,000, and the United States some 9,600,000. We are still in a position to supply all the world with cotton goods, therefore, and when the world gets settled again shall no doubt command as heretofore all open markets and the supply of the East. Not the least valuable portion of this review is the prospective part wherein Messrs. Ellison endeavour to estimate the probable out-turn of next season's crop, and the probable requirements of the trade. It seems that the larger supply of the last season has done little more than meet the larger demands, although bawier stocks of manufactured goods appear to be in the hands of makers. Basing their calculations on past experience, and on figures which we need not detail, Messrs. Ellison estimate that in spite of these stocks and the surplus of unspun cotton on the Continent, Europe will next year require 2,241,000,000lb. of cotton of which 994,000,000lb. will go to the Continent, or say, in all 5,602,500 bales. Now, the American cotton prospects are said not to be so good as last season, and the new Egyptian crop is not expected to be equal to the last. The East Indian may not be much better than last, while Brazilian cotton is coming in less and less quantities to Europe. Altogether, therefore it is estimated that the supply next season may be less than the demand by 145,000 bales, and that the tendency of prices may be to harden. If, however, Europe continues unsettled the demand will no doubt be less; and it is just possible that the supply may be larger. United States reports in particular are often very far from giving a fair idea of the actual facts at the outset of a new season, and at all events, while trade continues so quiet and slow nearly everywhere, it would be unsafe to speculate too surely on either surplus or deficiency. The figures given in this report are not less interesting on that account as a basis for future calculations.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

H. M's. Diamond, 1,405 tons, Captain Bosanquet, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar.

The Schooner Mahi, 110 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Colombo, with a general cargo.

The Barque Copernica, 769 tons, Captain W. D. Hichborn, will sail to-day for Ballaster, in ballast.

The ship King Cerdic, 1,297 tons, Captain B. B. Bostin, will sail to-day for Hull, with a cargo of 3,688½ cwts linseed, and 200 cwts bones.

The s. s. Corun, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and one hundred and seventy-five deck passengers.

The barque Mariner, 351 tons, Captain T. Legender, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Mauritius (December 5th), with a cargo of 7,514 bags sugar and five deck passengers.

The P. and O. Co's s. s. Mirzapore, 2,090 tons, Captain A. Parish, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton (October 26th), via the Suez Canal, with the English Mails, and general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Akola, 315 tons, Captain T. M. Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Mulock and two servants, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Steel, Mr. Barton and child, Miss Gillby, and two hundred and ninety-one deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commanders.	From.
22	Marine	Legender	Mauritius, Oct 5.
23	Mirzapore (s)	Parish	Southampton, Oct 26.
	Akola (s)	Williams	Kurrachee, Nov 2'.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
23	H M S Diamond ...	Bosanquet ...	Z-nzibar.
	Orlana	Thomson	Dunkirk.
	Corun (s)	Baker.....	Coast and Cutch.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday:—

Ship King Cerdic, Bostin, to Hull.
Barque Copernica, Hichborn, to Ballasore.
Schooner Mahi, Nacoda, to Colombo.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.
20 Goa (s) .... Bombay.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per s.s. Goa.—To Colombo—Mrs. Forty's ayah.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 17 Morning Light, ship, Chaston, from Cardiff.
Nov. 1 Kwang Tung, I. G. S., Campbell, from Bombay.
4 Djafferia E, ss, Mansoor, from Berbara.
5 Greciana, ss, Joy, from Jeddah.
7 Seine, ss, Manning, from London.
7 Hibernia, ss, Cato, from London.
8 Vestal, H M S, Hand, from Bombay.
8 Medina, ss, Russell from Suez.
9 Asia, ss, Molsin, from Samarang.
9 Sumatra, ss, Anderson, from Venice.
12 Gloria, ss, Larrinaza, from Liverpool.
12 Deccan, ss, Gaby, from Bombay.
15 Amarapoora, ss, Stuart, from Calcutta.
15 Costlegon, F G boat, Leborne, from Newcaledonia.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 9 Sumatra, ss, Anderson, to Bombay.
10 Djafferia E, ss, Mansoor, to Berbara.
10 Crocus, ss, Joy, to Alexandria.
11 Medina, ss, Russell, to Suez.
13 Asia, ss, Molsin, to Marseilles.
13 Gloria, ss, Larrinaza, to Manilla.
13 Deccan, ss, Gaby, to London.
14 Seine, ss, Manning, to Bombay.
14 Hibernia ss, Cato, to London.
15 Amarapoora, ss, Stuart, to Liverpool.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Morning Light, ship, Chaston, from Cardiff.
Kwang Tung, I. G. S., Campbell, from Bombay
Vestal, H M S, Hand, from Bombay.
Costlegon, F G boat, Leborne, from Newcaledonia.

DAILY IMPORTS—November 23.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—1,000 bundles sheets iron, Abdoolraman Sallaymahamed.
Sumatra s—100 kegs iron nails Noorbhoy Chandabhoy.
Bellona :—9 packages earthenware and 4 cases hardware, The Oriental Bank.
Streathleven s—1 cask hardware, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Bonnevis, 4 packages earthenware, Rahimbhoy Rahimtoola.
Suez s—16,073 bars iron, Abdoolraman Sallaymahamed.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Australia s—180 cases brandy, L Sibille and Co; 30 cases brandy, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee.

FROM GENOA.

Australia s—10 boxes cilmanstore, Sunfally Heptoola.

DAILY EXPORTS.—November 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Streathlevan s—129 bags wheat, Mackinlay, Simpson and Co; 750 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co; 200 bales cotton, Dewsnap Raphorez and Co; 2 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee; 225 cwts myrabolloms, Dyall Dharsee; 4764 cwts myrabolloms, Jetha Purshotam and Sons; 50 bales hemp, Dayal Jair s; 35 bales wool, Banjee Moolchand; 45 bales wool and 15 bales cotton, Bhimjee Nathoo; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 75 bales wool, Hurridass Ganzee.
Brahmane Falls—420 bags myrabolams, Ralli Brothers; 200 cwts horns, Hassum Noormahomed; 13 bales hemp, Ardaseer Byramjee and Co; 100 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolseedass 51 bales cotton, Gooldass Cullianjee; 46 bales cotton, Pool Cassels and Co; 53 bales cotton, Jairam Dayal; 200 bags cotton, Pinlay, Scott and Co; 800 bags wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co 40 bales hemp, Chrundass Chuturbhooj.

FOR HULL.

King Cerdic, 296 bags linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Sumatra s—15 cases shawls, W Nicol and Co.
Australia s—1 560 bags linseed, Ralli brothers; 1,870 bags linseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Australia s—21 tins castor oil, C Grondona; 300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Ne; aul s—10 bales hide, Abramonty and Co; 4 bales skins and 2 bales hides, Dhrunsey Velljee; 9 cases fishmaws, Mahamed Allana.

FOR TRIESTE.

Sumatra s—150 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—13 cases sharkfins, 3 cases fishmaws and 3 cases dry fish, Goolamhooseen Jonmahamed; 7 cases fishmaw, 5 cases sharkfins and 1 box grey tovals, Meerallybhoy Dauna; 1 bundle E teeth and 25 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 13 bales twist, and 60 pieces E teeth, Ebram Noordin and Co; 11 bales twist, C Byramjee; 21 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram.

HIGH COURT.—24TH NOVEMBER.

(Before the Honourable the Acting Chief Justice.)

For Consent Decree.

264-76—Jefferson and Payne—Shri Goculdass Maharaj vs Goculdass Purshotumdass and another—Crawford and Bovey.

Long Causes.

636-76—Hearn and C—Hajee Joosas &c. vs Dhunjee Jadowjee —Transferred from Chamber.
222-76—Khunderso M—Narrojee Bhimjee vs Huriba Withoba—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
29-76—N N Kothare—Harechundra Morojee vs Shewshunker Morojee and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
261-76—In person—Amin Sheikha vs Abdool Rahimjan Bin Shaikh—In person, settled.
319-76—Shapoorji and T.—Emnabai widow vs Adurjee Dadabhoy —J. C. Cama.
290-76—M. H. Khan—Vithul Bhoodar vs Dyal Bhoodar and others.
349-76—Mirsmale—David Soloman and another vs Ezekiel Solomon, &c.—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
251-76—Rimington, H and L—Abdoola bin Balloomeea vs Bai Sheriffabee, widow—M H Khan.
183-76—F Kavasjee—Allarak a Nathoo vs Khuree Esaack Hajee and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Atkinson.)

Long Causes.

1109-68—Ardaseer Framjee—Goolbai vs Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Sheriffabee—Part heard. C Cama—Part heard.
43-74—Hearn and C—Sittabai vs Vitoba Pundoorung and others —M M Munshi—Part heard.
444-71—Tyabjee and Sayne—Rao Saheb Eswantrao Gopalrao vs Manchoobai Cullianrao Tynch and Tobin.
370-74—Macfarlane—Hajee Sallay Mahomed Hajee and Co vs Mohamed Suntookchund—Fletcher and Smith.
371-74—Macfarlane—Hajee Sallay Mahomed Hajee and Co vs Kessowjee Toolseedass—Fletcher and Smith.
372-74—Macfarlane—Hajee Sallay Mahomed Hajee and Co vs Vussonjee Cursonjee—Fletcher and Smith.
373-74—Macfarlane—Hajee Sallay Mahomed Hajee and Co vs Mohichund Suntookchund—Fletcher and Smith.
374-74—Macfarlane—Hajee Sallay Mahomed Hajee and Co vs Sooratram Bhaya—Fletcher and Smith.
330-76—Remington, Hore and Langley—Rukhmajee Wittojee G vs Govind Gungadhur P—Shamrao Pandoorung.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—November 20.

Mullane, Surg, Bengal A M D, on Medl Cert, from Jhansie.

November 22.

Inglefield, Lieut, Bombay 15th Regt, on leave, from Deolalee.
Stewart, Capt, Bombay 22nd Regt, on leave, from Baroda.
Stopford, Capt, Bombay 2nd Cavalry, on leave, from Rajkote.

November 23.

Mainwaring, Col, Bombay Staff Corps, from Medl Cert, from England.
Turner, Capt, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Cambier, Capt, Madras R A, from leave, from England.
Bainbridge, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Boone, Major, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Lethbridge, Sig g, Bengal Medl Cer, from furlough, from England.
Brown, Major, supt, of Police, on duty, from Surat.
Gillespie, Major, Bombay E A A G for Musketry, on duty, from Belgaum.
Lamb, Capt, Bombay Staff Corps from leave, from Engl nd.
Goode, Lieut Col, Madras Infantry, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES—November 23.

Mayne, Lieut, Bombay 3rd L Cavalry, to join, to Delhi.
Speedway, Col, Bombay R A, on duty, to Kirkee.
Wyllie, Sub Lieut, Madras 2-16th Regt, on duty, to Bangalore.
Dun, Lieut, Bombay 16th Regt, from leave, to Poona.
Stopford, Capt, Bombay 2nd Cavalry, from leave, to Rajkote,
Cambier, Capt, Madras R A, to rejoin, to Hingolia.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 22nd November 1876.

The C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments:—
11th Regt. N I.—Surgeon Major P W Cockell to officiate in the medical charge, vice Surgeon Major McDougall,
23th Regt N I—Surgeon Major H R L McDougall, M D, to the medical charge, vice Surgeon Leggatt.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, the name of Lieut Cullen 66th Foot, is to be withdrawn from the list of officers detailed for duty at the Rajpootana Depot, published, in G. O. C. 550 of the 13th September 1876.

With reference to G O C C No 714, 11th inst, Capt H B Le Mottee, 2nd Battalion, 15th Foot, is directed to proceed in H M's Indian troopship leaving Bombay on the 5th proximo.

Surgeon Maj W Tanner, Army Medl Dept, is transferred from general duty, Poona Circle, to general duty, Presidency Circle, and will travel expeditiously by dak and rail from Belgaum to Baroda at the public expense.

Surgeon W G Martelli, Army Medical Dept, is transferred from general duty, Mhow Circle, to general, duty, Presidency Circle, and will travel expeditiously by dak and rail from Ahmednuggur to Bombay at the public expense.

Surgeon Major W Jobson, Army Medical Dept, is transferred, from general duty, Presidency Circle, to general duty, Poona Circle.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

3rd Hussars—Capt G F C Napier, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

15th Hussars—Quarter-Master W Hodgkinson, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

8th Foot (1st Battalion)—Sub-Lieut G J H Brooker, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

60th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Lieut and Adjt T S Clarke, to England, per troopship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

73rd Foot—Lieut and Adjt T A A Barstow, to England, per troopship from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

80th Foot—Major W Hallowes, to England per troopship from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

12th Regt N I—Lieut G A Macintire (108th Foot) Offg 2nd Wing Subs on probation, to Bombay, for six months, from date of departure, to study the native language.

So much of G O C No 532 of 2nd Sept last, as relates to Capt J F Willoughby is cancelled.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

By the Honourable the Governor in Council.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, November 23.)

Military Department.

Lt Col C S Sturt, Bom Infy, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, under the furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lt L M Boileau, 41st Regt N I (Bengal), is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical furlough for one year, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Conductor E Gleeson, Head Clerk, Head Quarter Stud Dept, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

Lt Col S J Thorp S C, is granted leave to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate for the purpose of appearing before a Medl Board there.

Capt G H Jackson, Adjt. 27th Punjab Infy, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, under the furlough Regulation of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned gentleman have been appointed Honorary Surgns to the G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps:—

Surgn Gairdner and Surgn O Sullivan.

The Rev T Corfield has been appointed Honorary Chaplain to the Corps.

Lt J F Carthew, 13th Bengal Lancers, is allowed to proceed to Europe, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The following appointments are made:—

Capt and B Maj C J Burnett, 15th Foot, Offg Bde-Maj, to be a Bgde-Maj on the Estabt, vice Maj C M Griffith, whose tenure of Office will shortly expire.

Maj J G Watts, S C, Wing Officer 22nd Regt N I, to officiate as Bgde-Maj

Surgn Henry Walker Butler Boyd is brought on the strength of the Bom Medl Estabt from the 7th Nov 1876, the date of his arrival in Bombay.

The undermentioned Asst Apothecary to be Apothecary, to fill an existing vacancy:—

D S de lima, No 57, with effect from 8th Oct 1876, vice Lewis George, deceased.

The undermentioned Actg Asst Apothecary is confirmed in the grade of Asst Apothecary, vice D S de Lima, No 52, promoted:—

S C Saldanha, No 188.

Judicial Department.

The Hon Sir M R. Westropp, Kt, Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month from the 20th inst.

Under the provisions of Sec 7 of Act 24 and 25 Vic, Chapter 104, the Hon Govr in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon Sir Charles Sargent, Kt, to act as Chief Justice of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay during the absence of the Hon Sir M R Westropp, Kt, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

For Govt Notification dated 30th April 1875, regarding Surgn R M Wall, published at page 481 of the "Bombay Govt Gazette," dated 6th May 1875, read the following:—

Surgn R M Wall, M B, held medical charge of the Yeraula Central Jail from 4th Feb to 30th April 1875, both days inclusive.

Mr J W Orr resumed charge of the Office of Registrar of Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Registrar of the High Court on the forenoon of the 16th inst.

Rao Saheb Mangeshrao Balvant resumed charge of the second class, first grade, Subordinate Judge's Court at Kalyan, in the Tanna Dist, on the forenoon of the 9th inst.

Capt J M Madden to act as Asst Cust Mag at Poona and Kirkee during the absence on three months' privilege leave of Capt T Trueman, or until further orders.

Capt Madden is appointed to be a Mag of the second class under Sec 37 of Act X of 1872 within the limits of the Mily Cant of Poona and Kirkee.

Mr M B Baker, on being relieved by Mr Jardine, to act as Judge and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, Sind, during the absence of Mr S H Philpotts, further until further orders.

Mr A L Lyon to act as Judge and Sessions Judge at Ratnagiri during the absence of Mr W Wedderburn or until further orders.

Political Department.

Mr C E G Crawford, C S, and Maj J W Watson, Asst Political Agent, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Asst Political Agent in Jhalawad, Kattywar, on the 7th inst, before office hours.

Surgn Maj A M Blomfield and Surgn W A Barren respectively delivered over and received charge of the Civil Medl duties at Rajkot on the 9th inst, before office hours.

Azam Bhagwan lal Judge and Azam Vamonrao Balkrishna respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Depy Asst Political Agent, Gohelwad, Kattywar, on the 8th inst, before office hours.

Mr Keshowrao Bhaskerjee and Azam Parbhashanker Dalpatram respectively delivered over and received charge of the Office of Depy Asst Political Agent, Jhalawad, Kattywar, on the 4th inst, before office hours.

Surgn W A Barren and Surgn Maj A M Blomfield respectively delivered over and received charge of the Civil Medl duties at Rajkot on the 16th inst, after office hours.

Revenue Department.

During the absence of Col Wallace, Collector of Shikarpur, on privilege leave, the following arrangements have be a made:—

Mr W Allen to act as Collr of Shikarpur from the 12th Sept 1876.

Mr R Lambert to act as first class Depy Collr, vice Mr Allen.
Mr Graves to act as second class Depy Collr, vice Mr Lambert.
Mr Faiz Muhamad to act as third class Depy Collr, vice Mr Graves.
Mr Kadirbad Khan to act as Supernumerary Depy Collr, vice Mr Faiz Muhamad.
Mr Gul Hassan to act as first class Extra Asst Collr, vice Mr Kadirbad.

During the absence of Mr FitzGerald on privilege leave the following arrangements have been made:—

Mr Peramal to act as second class Depy Collr, vice Mr FitzGerald, from the 25th Sept 1876.
Mr Mirza Ali Muhamad to act as third class Depy Collr, vice Mr Parumal.
Mr H N Alexander to act as Supernumerary Depy Collr, vice Mr Mirza Ali Muhamad.
Mir Khan Muhamad to act as second class Extra Asst Collr, vice Khan Bahadur Faiz Muhamad, from the 12th Sept 1876, to 30th Sept 1877, inclusive.

The undermentioned gentlemen, appointed by H M's Principal Secy of State for India Members of H M's Civil Service on the Bombay Estabt, have reported their arrivals as follows:—

Mr E H Mosgardi on 7th Nov 1876, Mr J B Alcock on 9th Nov 1876, Mr W P Symonds on 16th Nov 1876; and have been placed respectively.

Mr W P Symonds under the Collr of Poona, Mr J B Alcock, under the Collr of Nasik, and Mr, E H Mosardi under the Collr of Ahmedabad.

Mr R B Oliphant, Asst Commissioner of Forests, Belgaum, is granted furlough to E gland for one year from 20th inst on Medical certificate, under Sec 3 Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, Second Edition, and, subsidiary leavefrom 10th to 19th inst, under Sec 10 of the same Supplement.

The Hon E W Ravensworth, C S I has been permitted on account of the state of his health to resign his appointment as Revenue and Police Com missioner, from the 10th inst.

M E P Roberson is appointed as Revenue and Police Comr S D, vice the H E W Ravensworth, C S I, and to have under his charge during the period the temporary appointment of a third Revenue Comr may last, the districts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, and Ratnagiri.

Mr W Ramsay, Collr and Mag of the Dist of Tanna, is appointed Collr and Mag of the Dist of Dharwar.

The Hon E W Ravensworth, C S I, is appointed Collr and Mag of the Dist of Tanna, vice Mr W Ramsay, continuing to act as Collr of Bombay till the return of Mr F F Arbuthnot.

The above appointments to take effect from 10th inst.

Mr J B Richey to act as Collr and Mag of the Dist of Dharwar until further orders

Mr A K Nairne to act as Extra First Asst Collr and Mag of Kaira for the Panch Mahals, Collr of Stamp Revenue, and Agent for the Govr, Panch Mahals, until further orders.

Mr W B Mackinlock to act as First Asst Collr and Mag of Tanna until further orde s.

Mr G Waddington to act as Collr and Mag of the Dist of Dharwar until the arrival of Mr J B Richey.

The Govt of India having during the present season of scarcity sanctioned the temporary appointment of a third Revenue Comr, H E the Govr in Council is pleased to include in this charge the Collectorate of Kolaiji, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Kanara, with Belgaum as the head-quarters, and to make the following substantive "pro tem" appointments:—

Mr A E D Grey to be Revenue and Police Comr for the districts above mentioned.

Mr H Jacomb to be substantive "pro tem" Collr and Mag of the Dist of Belgaum, but to continue to act as Collr and Mag of Ahmednagar until further orders.

Mr A C Taylor to be substantive "pro tem" Depy Comr of Customs and Opium.

Mr T Bosanquet to act as Collr and Mag of the Dist of Belgaum until further orders.

The undermentioned gentlemen passed their Departmental Examinations according to the Higher Standard on the 28 Oct 1876:—

Higher Standard Mr R Courtenay, C S, with credit Mr E McCallum, C S, Mr H C Mules, Actg third class Depy Collr, Sind; Mr A C Cumine, C S, Rao Saheb Wasudeo Gopal Manlekar of Chalisgaon; Mr G McCorkell, C S.

Mr R Courtenay, C S, also passed an Examination in an extra paper relating to Kolaiji Revenue, prescribed in Rules 10 and 38 of the Examina ion Rules, and Mr Mules an examination in Sindi,

Mr J A Menesse, Head Accountant to the Collr of Broach passed the prescribed Examination in Accounts on the 24th ultimo.

General Department.

Surgn-Maj H Cook, M D, is appointed to be First Physician of the Jamsetji Jijibhai ospital, vice Dr Hunter.

Th Hon E W Ravensworth, C S I, to act as Municipal Commr for the City of Bombay during the absence of Mr W G Pedder on furlough to Europe.

Surgn-Maj Hopkins, Civil Surgn, Kurrachee, officiated as Supt of Vaccination, Sind Circle, from the 28th July to 8th Sept 1876, in addition to his own duties.

Surgn M L Rathbone acted as Civil Surgn Jacobabad, from the 23rd July to the 27th Oct 1876, both days inclusive.

Lt-Col F H Tyrrell, Govt Agent at Chepauk, Madras Presidency, resumed the remitted Examination in Persian under the test for a Degree of Honour on the 14th inst.

Public Works Department.

Col A U H Finch, R E, received charge of the Office of the Ex Engr, Poona and Kirkee, from Lt G H W O'Sullivan, R E, on the forenoon of the 8th Nov 1876.

Educational Department.

Surgn-Maj H Cook, M D, is appointed Principal of the Grant Medl College and First Physician of the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, vice Surg-Maj W G Hunter, M D.

Dr G Buhler resumed charge of his duties as Educational Inspr, Northern Div, on the 7th inst, after office hours.

Mr E Giles, B A, resumed charge of the Office of Educational Inspr, North-East Div, on the 8th Nov 1876, before office hours.

Mr W A Russell, M A, Educational Inspr, Southern Div, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 12th proximo, or from any subsequent date from which he may avail himself of it.

Rao Saheb Vishnu Balkrishna Sohoni resumed charge of the Office of Depy Educational Inspr, Khandesh Sub-Div, on the 11th inst, after office hours.

Mr Jamsetjee Ardasir Dalal, M A, received charge of the High School at Surat from Mr W G Forrest on the 15th inst, after office hours.

Mr F H Hatch, Asst Supt, Ratnagiri Survey, duly availed himself, from the forenoon of the 16th ultimo, of the Examination leave for one month, granted to him under this Office Notification of the 15th Sept last, returning to duty on the 16th inst, in the forenoon.

Mr R T Wingate, Asst Supt, Revenue Survey, Southern Mahratta Country, having returned from three months' privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties on the 3rd inst, after office hours.

Notifications by the Sanitary Commissioner.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE VICEROY.

ALLAHABAD, 23RD Nov.

The Viceroy lunched with the Eleventh Bengal Cavalry at Nowshera, and arrived at Peshawur yesterday under a royal salute. There will be a levee to-day and a review on Saturday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FURTHER UTTERANCES OF THE CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, 23RD Nov.

The Czar in receiving high personages yesterday stated that he still hoped for peace, but that his honour was pledged to obtain the administrative autonomy of the Insurgent Provinces.

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

BERLIN, 23RD Nov.

Lord Salisbury had an interview with Prince Bismarck yesterday.

THE OPERATIVES IN LANCASHIRE.

LONDON, 23RD Nov.

The dispute between the masters and operatives in Lancashire has been settled.

LONDON, 22ND Nov.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surat firm.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dholleras ..... 4 13/16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

3 per cent. Consols for account.. 95⅞

5 per cent. French Rente 1872 .... 104½

Bar Silver 54½

The sum of £141,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

LINE REPORTS.—23RD NOVEMBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persian line right to London.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 23RD Nov., 4.20 P.M.

Mail steamer Khiva, from China, arrived.

GALLE, 23RD Nov., 7-36 A.M.

Mail steamer Poona, from Calcutta, arrived.

THE wheat trade in Kurrachee is being carried on with great vigour and on a large scale. The official returns show that during the month of October last 52,664 bags, weighing 86,409 cwts. and of the value of Rs. 3,54,396 were exported from Kurrachee. Of this quantity 22,000 bags were sent to Liverpool, 6,395 to Dunkirk and 23,800 bags to Antwerp.

THE *Graphic* gravely tells its readers that "beer-drinking in India is going rapidly out of fashion, and only about one person in six now takes ale at tiffin and dinner. Twenty or thirty years ago half a dozen of beer at tiffin was no unusual allowance for a man!" We wonder where our London contemporaries get their Indian information.

THE *Examiner* says:—"Captain E. Mockler, Assistant Political Agent on the Mehran (? Mekran) coast, has in the press a Beloochee grammar, which Messrs. Henry S. King and Co. will publish early next year. We understand that he is at present engaged also upon a volume intended to supplement the grammar, which will consist of about some hundred Beloochee stories, and a vocabulary of about 3,000 words in Persian and Roman characters."

THE pruning-knife is being applied to the Bengal Educational Department. The Lieutenant-Governor proposes to grant 22 lakhs, while the Director wants 25. This is certainly a cutting down: but if His Honor will show less partiality in his grants, the amount may be made to suffice without doing great harm. There has been too much done hitherto for the glorification of the temple hitherto, remarks the *Indian Daily News*.

THE *World* at it again! It says:—"The Duke of Buckingham, with a numerous suite, the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Presidency, Lady Grenville, Lady Anne, and Miss Gore Langton, and a dozen other South Indian notabilities, are now on a yachting trip to the Andaman Islands. The last Governor of any of the Indian Presidencies who visited the Andamans was Earl Mayo. *Absit omen!*" Of course Lord Mayo never was a Governor of any of the Indian Presidencies. He was Viceroy, and that is a very different thing.

MR. J. B. Peile, Political Agent in Kattywar, writing from Camp Alkot, on the 18th inst., says:—"I have the honour to state for the information of Government that it has been reported to me that a large flight of locusts was seen on the 13th and 14th instant at Bajana and Wankaner, passing therefore from the north towards the south-west. The cloud of insects is described as about 4 miles long by 2 wide. The damager done to the cotton and wheat crops is not yet reported. The jowaree and bajree is harvested."

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice White took his seat on Monday for the first time as a Judge of the High Court, Calcutta, presiding at the Criminal Sessions. The *Indian Daily News* gives the following description of Mr. White:—"His Lordship seems to be somewhat older than Mr. Phear whom he succeeds. As the public may wish to know what manner of man his Lordship is, it may be stated that, looked at in profile, he seems to bear a strong resemblance to the late Lord Sandhurst, when he was amongst us as Sir William Mansfield. The shape of the head, the wearing of the glasses, the cut of the moustache, and general manner strongly resembles that of the late Commander-in-Chief and brilliant Member of Council."

THE *World*:—"The annexation of Fiji has resulted in a difficulty even more appalling than the epidemic of measles which presented itself contemporaneously with the assumption of the government of the islands by her most gracious Majesty the Queen. It appears that the King of Fiji has taken very kindly to the missionaries labouring amongst his interesting people, and being desious of giving a substantial pledge of his gratitude, he selected seven handsome young female Fijians, and has asked the Governor to forward them to the chief amongst the London Missionary Society's labourers as the rev. gentleman's wives. The worst of it is that His Majesty cannot be made to understand the grounds of the Governor's refusal to act as a wholesale matrimonial agent, and trouble may ensue."

THE *World*:—"Captain Bates and his blooming wife have retired into the privacy of their home near New York. The house was built specially for them, and presents a few peculiarities in the shape of rooms eighteen feet high, doorways twelve feet high, a bedstead ten feet long, and other articles of furniture in proportion. The Captain will not be forgotten in London, where some years ago he exhibited himself as the biggest man in the world, being seven and a half feet high. This was not denied; but he had to give *place aux dames*, and in Miss Anna Swann he was obliged to admit the existence of a lady fully one inch taller than himself. On the principle of the selection of the fittest, the Captain married Miss Swann, and it is said that since that happy event they never fell out but once, and that was through the bottom of a London four-wheeler, which was driving them along the Strand towards St. James's Hall."

THE *Pioneer* tells the following story about the P. W. D.:—"A well-known Anglo-Indian administrator was asked to be present on the prize-day at Cooper's Hill. He refused as he felt that the sight of fifty ambitious young engineers, each of whom would probably cost the Government over a million, would be too painful. We have no doubt that the Member of Council for Public Works could fully enter into the feelings which prompted these words. If rumour be correct, somebody who framed the estimates of the Lower Ganges canal omitted to divide certain figures, as he ought to have done, by two. No one out of the many, through whose hands the estimates passed for the purpose of being checked, detected the mistake. Work has been going on for the last three years at Narora and elsewhere. The glaring arithmetical blunder is said to have only recently been found out when the work had so far progressed that the mistake had caused a great pecuniary loss to Government. If the story is true, it illustrates the real strength of that congeries of checks and counterchecks on which the P. W. D. so greatly prides itself."

THE special correspondent of the *Times* at Pera, writing on the 20th October about Turkish justice in Bulgaria, says:—

The Commission charged with the duty of inquiring into the atrocities perpetrated by the Turks in Bulgaria and of sitting in judgment against the persons guilty of those outrages, has suspended its operations, and its members are now in Constantinople attending the festivities of the Bairam. Mr. Baring, who had been sent by Sir Henry Elliot to watch the proceedings of the Commission, has come back with them; greatly shocked, as I am told, at the manner in which these worthy Judges have discharged their duties. As the Commission was sent to Philippopolis in obedience to Lord Derby's desire that justice should be done, it will be easy to show how his Lordship's demand was attended to by the simple statement that the men responsible for the worst of those excesses, Shefket Pasha is still at large, defying the agents of the law to interfere with him as "he has in his pocket the evidence that whatever was done in Bulgaria was simply in compliance with the order of the Government"—an order issued under the late *régime*, and never revoked by the present rulers till long after it had been only too fully executed.

This for what respects the criminals. The Commission has not, as yet, pronounced a single sentence, and one may well doubt whether it will ever resume its interrupted labours. What a cruel contrast to the terrible energy and activity with which the Courts-Martial sitting in judgment upon the so-called leaders of the Bulgarian insurrection sent wholesale batches of priests, schoolmasters, and others to the scaffold, after, in many instances, extorting the proofs of their alleged guilt by torture! But the Insurgents were Christians and their murders Musculmans.

THE *World* says:—"The directors of the Midland and South of Russia Railways have been called to St. Petersburg, to concert a general plan for the transport of troops, with a temporary suspension of goods and even passenger traffic. Everything concerning military transport has been placed in the hands of the manager of the railway department, Baron Cherpool, and the engineer, Klevetsky, director of the Moscow-Kourak Railway. The general movement of the troops will be over the following lines—Moscow, Brest, Orel-Vitepsk-Losovo, Sebastopol-Odessa, Kourak-Kief, Kourak-Kharkoff-Azof—all constructed with English money. The following is an extract from a private letter from Odessa: 'General Semeka is at Odessa assisting in preparations for the mobilisation of the Russian army. A division is ready to start for Bulgaria by way of Bessarabia and Roumania. Odessa is fortified. Fifty seven guns have been received from St. Petersburg. Batteries are being constructed. The vessels of the Russian Steamship Company have been chartered by the Government; cannons and all species of ordnance are being daily brought here; 8,000 men are at work on the fortifications. The municipal council has expressed a wish that the gunpowder magazine should be transferred far from the town, in case of a bombardment. General Totleben is Commander-in-Chief of the Odessa district. Krupp guns literally bristle along twenty versts of the shore. The engineer Chevtsoff has been entrusted with the care of the construction of all batteries.'"

A LETTER from Moscow in the *Golosne Gazette* says that the Russians scout the idea, so generally expressed in the European press, that they will be deterred from making war by the state of their finances. They hold that their financial condition is highly satisfactory, as during the last few years their budget, though amounting to 500,000,000 roubles, has not shown any deficit, The fact that not a single silver rouble circulates in any part of the Empire seems to tell a different tale. It should be remembered, however, that the Military power of Russia is very different now from what it was at the time of the Crimean war. A considerable portion of the reforms introduced by the Government have been military ones, such as the reorganization of the army and the establishment of universal liability to military service; Russia has, in fact, been preparing during the last twenty years for a war which should not only retrieve her losses in the Crimean campaign, but give her full satisfaction against the Powers who opposed her on that occasion. The Minister of Finance, M. de Reutern, who is anything but popular, owing to his pacific policy, will, it is said, shortly be succeeded by M. Obass, and the large exportation of gold—an unsuccessful expedient devised by M. de Reutern for the purpose of raising the rate of exchange—has been stopped. These are regarded as warlike symptoms, and it is believed that the Government, notwithstanding its desire for peace, will be obliged to yield to public opinion. The correspondent, however, thinks that the influence of public opinion in Russia is over-estimated.

THE *Graphic*:—"Old Arctic navigators, thoroughly acquainted with the difficulties and hardships of exploration in Polar regions, were probably less surpised, and consequently less disappointed, than the rest of the public, when the above words were flashed by telegraph last Saturday (Oct. 28.) to all parts of the civilized world. To landsmen, especially to those of a sanguine temperament, the disappointment was, doubtless, considerable. They had hoped for complete success from an expedition fitted out with extreme care, and provided with appliances of which the older generation of Arctic explorers were ignorant. Their imaginations, too, were fired by the vague rumours which had come to hand of an open Polar Sea, abounding in animal life, and favoured with an exceptionally mild climate. These illusions have been ruthlessly swept away by the experiences of the voyagers who have just returned home. Judging from that portion of the circumpolar region beyond latitude 82° which has been visited by the Alert and the Discovery, the cold increases in proportion as the Pole is approached, the 'thick-ribbed' ice rather resembles a permanent rock-formation than a substance which during the summer months assumes a liquid form, there are no Esquimaux, there is scarcely any animal life, and no expanse of land stretching towards the Pole. Without doubt the Expedition has acquired some interesting scientific information, but the most precious gift, perhaps, which they have conferred on their countrymen is the knowledge that our sailors, both officers and men, have in no way deteriorated since the days of Ross and Parry, and that the 'book-learning,' which modern discoveries have rendered a necessity of a nautical training, has not diminished the gallantry, the self-sacrifice, and the rigid adherence to duty which from time immemorial have characterised our seamen. Although, therefore, we have failed to plant the British flag at latitude 90°, we should be heartily thankful that (with a few sad exceptions) these brave fellows have returned home safe and sound after their protracted and hazardous enterprise."

THE Slade prosecution has ended unfavourably for the defendant, who was, on Nov. 2, sentenced by Mr. Flowers to three months' imprisonment with hard labour. Notice of appeal, however, was immediately given, and Mr. Slade was liberated on bail. The *Pall Mall Budget* writes:—"The decision of the magistrate was marked by the discretion characteristic of English judicial authorities in dealing with cases in which a large amount of public feeling is engaged on one side or the other. Mr. Flowers decided the charge on the narrowest possible issue of fact, and wisely declined to be enticed into the very wide field of controversy opened out to him by the defence. He held that the conduct imputed to Slade—namely, that of falsely pretending to procure from spirits messages which in reality he wrote himself—amounted to the 'subtle craft' indictable under the Vagrant Act; and the only question then was whether Slade on one specific occasion, and that only, had been guilty of this conduct. Mr. Flowers decided mainly on the evidence of two witnesses—Professor Lankester and Dr. Donkin—that he had; and in view of the pending appeal from the decision we shall express no opinion on this part of the case. What it is most satisfactory to note, however, is the judgment with which the magistrate dismissed all other considerations from the case, the marvellous evidence—if evidence it may be called—of Sergeant Cox included. The fact that on another occasion certain wonders took place in Mr. Slade's presence which were unaccountable on the hypothesis of legerdemain was, the magistrate held, immaterial to the question whether on this particular occasion Mr. Slade performed his wonders by sleight of hand. Thus Mr. Flowers need not fear any of the results to himself which were foreshadowed in the defence of Mr. Slade's counsel, who, in comparing his client to Galileo, seemed to suggest that Mr. Flowers was in danger of handing himself down to the ridicule of posterity in company with Urban VIII. If Galileo had resorted to legerdemain to prove the motion of the earth, he would have been justly convicted under the Vagrant Act in spite of the soundness of his astronomical theories."

SEVERAL important and interesting experiments with the firing of big guns were made in the last week of October last at Spezia by direction of the Italian Government. The famous 100 ton gun was fired several times. The most interesting experiment with that monster gun took place on October 26th, the description of which from the *Times* of November 2nd will be read with much interest. It is as follows:—

The next round, the second to-day, with the 100-ton gun, was fired with 340lb. charge, the largest yet used. The gun was laid on the untouched Schneider plate. Again occurred some unlucky delays, due to the provisional arrangements and to the desire to fire no shot without gaining scientific information by it. First, the gun which is employed to lift the shot on the truck fell and hurt one of the men; nor could it be used again for some time. Then, a very long time was taken in adjusting the position of the pontoon so that the muzzle of the gun should bear on the spot required. When all was in order as to the gun and the pontoon was cleared there was something the matter with the Bonlenge apparatus, and, lastly, one of the wires for firing the charge was found to be out of place. So the last rose tints of the setting sun had faded from the Carrara Mountains and darkness was closing in before at last the gun was fired. All who had the right ran to the target at once, and were astonished at the sight which presented itself in the dim gloaming. The great plate, nearly 12 feet long by 22 inches thick, was literally dashed to pieces; much of it had fallen as a heap of *debris* or been hurled through the air seawards and landwards. Near the place where some of the party stood at the foot of a cliff a shower of small pieces of from fell into the sea. There was little time for critical examination, but we could just detect in the dusk that the whole target, with deck beams and solid masses of wood against which the beams abutted, was driven bodily backwards. The skin of the ship was bruised and bulged. Angle irons were torn away, bolts started and sheered or driven inwards, and what remained of the plate hung in large masses only held up by a bolt left here and there, and continued to crack dangerously. The shot had broken up before it had done all the work of which it was capable, so that it did not perforate the backing. Indeed, there were indications which led to the supposition that the shot was not hard enough to pass through so heavy a steel plate and retain its form long enough to be favourable for observing its way through the backing. According to calculation it should have gone through. The answer is, Yes; but calculations must be based on known facts, and one of the facts required—namely, the hardness and goodness of the shot—seemed to be absent. Be this as it may, and enormous effect was produced, one side of the ship would have been damaged and a large space left exposed, while the shock upon the deck beams and other sids would have been dangerous to the stability of the structure. However, if the gun did not pierce the Duilio so much the better for the Duilio; for it is certain that if the 100-ton did not pierce it no other gun in the world could. The Ministers were more than satisfied, for such an effect had never before been produced by one projectile. And, no wonder, for the 2,000lb. projectile had been thrown with a velocity of 1,475 metres, and had a striking energy of about 39,150-foot tons.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

(BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 3RD Nov.

NINE Englishmen out of every ten are, I think, heartily glad that the Turks, before signing any armistice, went to work and gave the Russo-Servian army a very handsome licking. The poor Turks have been bullied on all sides for many months past by diplomatists and special correspondents, they have been made the victims of so much treachery in the field—first of all, by having to fight against Russia instead of Servia, and then by letting themselves be persuaded into granting a suspension of hostilities of which Tchernayeff took advantage to bring up fresh troops and organize a fresh attack on the positions of the Turkish army—that whoever loves honesty and fair dealing in public affairs could not help feeling some degree of sympathy with the simple Mussulmans standing at bay against all Europe. The splendid fighting powers developed by the Turks in the decisive battle of last Sunday not only show that it will be no easy matter for Russia herself to carry out Mr. Gladstone's "bag and baggage policy" by driving the Turks out of Europe, but they also teach us that some underhand work must have been going on at Constantinople all through the winter and spring to keep the Porte from putting forth its whole strength against the insurgents in Bosnia and Herzegovina, or it might, with the aid of the army that captured the heights of Djunis, have restored order in the disturbed provinces long ago. The truth is, the insurrection was organized by Russian agents and fed with Russian money, while the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, General Ignatieff, by his perfidious counsels induced the Government of Sultan Abdul Aziz to take no active steps against the rebels for fear of provoking the interference of Europe. It will, perhaps, begin to occur soon to some of our politicians that we have yet no positive evidence of such general maladministration by the Turks as would justify the destruction of their Empire. The sudden access of fury which ended in the massacres of Bulgaria must not be mistaken for the usual Turkish temper, which is rather slothful and indifferent than oppressive and cruel in the administration of provinces inhabited by subject races. The condition of Bulgaria a year ago, as described by the newspaper correspondents, is a convincing proof that the Christians enjoyed full toleration and thought themselves secure in the ownership of their property, and that they were, in fact, much better treated by the Turks, than Poles, Circassians, and Turkomans have been treated by Mr. Gladstone's pets, the Russians. This question will, of course, be raised at the Conference which, it is understood, will now be held, and at which it may safely be predicted that the Powers will come to no agreement, the Eastern Question having reached a stage at which it cannot be settled without a war. It is now impossible for Russia to draw back from her proposal to make the provinces north of the Balkan independent of Turkish rule; and, as none of the other Powers will actively support this proposal, Russia must, to give effect to it, send an army across the Danube. It is far from clear, I regret to say, that our Government is yet prepared to make such action on the part of Russia a *casus belli*. There is an understanding that we must protect Constantinople, but nothing definite is agreed upon as to the point at which our resistance should begin. Public opinion in this country is very undecided on the subject, mainly because it is quite uninformed and has no conception of all that is involved in the question of to keep Constantinople out of Russian hands. The *Daily Telegraph* is the only paper which seems to know what England ought to do in the East, and too great praise cannot be accorded to that journal for the consistency and vigour with which it has advocated the adoption by our Government of a manly and patriotic foreign policy. The *Times* does not know its own mind, and "wobbles" about in the most helpless state from day to day, appealing now to one Power, now to another, and suggesting to all its foreign readers that England has not the spirit to act alone in defence of her own interests.

There is a very pretty quarrel going on between Mr. Gladstone and the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Mr. Gladstone has published in the *Contemporary Review* an article intended to suggest that his clients, the Russians, have been wrongfully accused of conduct similar to that of the Turks in Bulgaria. In the article the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* is declared to have wilfully misquoted Mr. Schuyler in order to blacken the character of Russian administration in Turkestan; and the *Pall Mall*, in return, asserts that Mr. Gladstone, "in his eagerness to convict of dishonesty a journal which happens to have been long in consistent and successful opposition to himself, has deliberately carefully, and completely falsified the whole question." My own impression—but your readers will be able to judge for themselves—is that the *Pall Mall* proves its case unanswerably; and I rejoce to see that the editor of that paper, who found fault with Lord Beaconsfield lately for criticizing in language of just severity the factious conduct of Mr. Gladstone, has now found it necessary to use remarkably strong language in his own defence. No man who respected himself or cared for the real interests of his country could have written and spoken so recklessly as Mr. Gladstone has lately done, and there is nothing to be gained by using words of measured politeness to describe acts which are unpatriotic and wicked. I often think that the press of England in the present day is too highly polished. The thickness of the varnish is out of all proportion to the thinness of the substance underneath. There is more originality of thought and good writing in some of the wretched-looking little French rags which our own costly journals are always sneering at than you will find in all the broadsheets which are issued in London every morning. Owing, no doubt, in great measure to the fact that the English newspaper is usually worked by a keen man of business whose first object is to make it pay, and that the anonymous literary element is entirely subordinated to the will of the directing capitalist, our best journals are very highly finished specimens of mechanical skill and enterprise, rather than teachers and leaders of the nation. How often does one look over the many columns of leading articles in vain for any trace of independence of thought and style! The articles are well written in a way—that is, they are as a rule faultless in grammar and elegantly expressed—but they are evidently the productions of a set of literary eunuchs who have not the power to think for themselves, but take their views of politics at second hand from third-rate officials and ex-officials in the clubs and the lobby of the House of Commons. I take it as a hopeful sign, then, when recourse is had to strong language by English journalists—not that I would defend the *World*, for instance, which goes over the boundary line that should always separate public from private life; but, in commenting on the public conduct of public men, I believe our newspapers err in affecting a high-polite style of writing which may suit the convenience of newspaper proprietors and editors whose highest ambition is not to give offence to good society, but which is incompatible with the freedom that after all is the life and soul of true journalism.

The Prince of Wales, by the way, is said to be so much annoyed with the *World* for the articles about him recently published in that journal, that he has stirred up Labouchere, who owes Edmond Yates a grudge, to start another paper on the same plan in opposition to the *World*. His Royal Highness seems to be extremely sensitive to criticism, and, while he was content to remain a private personage, he could fairly claim exemption from it. But everyone must have remarked that His Royal Highness has lately begun to take a very active interest in politics, and to interfere openly—not indeed in the management of public affairs at home, people in England will not stand that yet—but in the administration of the Indian Empire. The *Times* of this morning gives prominence to a paragraph from the *Pioneer* in which that well informed Indian journal "states authoritatively that the Prince of Wales' letters, urging frequent complaints of the discourtesy of the Political Department in their demeanour towards the Native Princes, and of harsh treatment of the natives on the part of Anglo-Indians generally, were laid before Lord Lytton on the eve of his departure, with the emphatic request of the Queen herself that his special efforts should be directed towards a reformation." Here, then, we have a most important illustration of the fact that His Royal Highness, whose function in life was supposed to be to "beam" generally, has taken in hand the reformation of Anglo-Indian society, and issues his orders through the Queen to the Secretary of State and the Viceroy to see that India is governed in accordance with what His Royal Highness supposes to be his own feelings and opinions. I say "supposes," because, if you will read carefully the little article from the *Homeward Mail* quoted in a letter to the *Times* a day or two ago, you will see that the Prince, whose opportunities of knowing what Anglo-Indians are really like were very few, has been skilfully worked upon by the leaders of a certain school of politicians who are very fond of the Native Princes, and who have flattered the foible of our own Royal Family by representing that India can be best governed through the Imperial pageantry of an Empress and Crown Prince surrounded by a crowd of affectionate Mussulman and Hindoo nobles. The game has been played well, so well that Lord Salisbury and Lord Lytton have both become active instruments of this Court party, which seeks to enhance its own importance by snubbing Anglo-Indians generally.

I am told that the money to be spent in this country on account of the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi will not exceed £10,000.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has, I think, attributed too much importance to the memorial adopted at the recent Mussulman meeting in Bombay. England certainly does not mean to let the new Empress of India become Defender of the Faith of Islam, or to guide her policy by considerations of what may be the wishes of the Mahommedans of Bombay. She may help the Turk, but her help will not be given for the sake of pleasing the Indian Mussulmans, who did not show themselves particularly grateful in 1857 for the English blood shed in defence of the Sultan in the Crimean War.

J. M. M.

BOMBAY.

FIRST PHYSICIAN, J. J. HOSPITAL.—Surgeon-Major H. Cook, M.D., is appointed to be First Physician of the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, *vice* Dr. Hunter.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST A BOOKSELLER.—We learn that the case against Hormusjee Sorabjee, a Parsee bookseller, instituted by Gopall Dowjee, a peon, on charges of perjury and fraud, which was adjourned until the 28th instant, has been privately compromised.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Cooshna Bapoojee, a buggy-driver, was prosecuted yesterday for cruelly beating his horse on the head and ribs with a large stone in Dockyard Road, and was fined Rs. 4.—Rama Hurry, a cart driver, charged with working a bullock while lame, the animal being deficient of shoes, was fined Rs. 10.

CARRYING EXCESS PASSENGERS.—Two boatmen, named Babassib Khajee and Ambrao Bulaphiskee, were yesterday fined respectively Rs. 3 and Rs. 10 by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, on being convicted under section 15 Act VI. of 1863, of carrying a greater number of passengers in their respective boats than they were licensed to carry.

REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONER.,—Mr. E. P. Robertson is appointed Revenue and Police Commissioner, S. D., *vice* the Honourable E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S.I., and to have under his charge, during the period the temporary appointment of a third Revenue Commissioner may last, the districts of Poona, Ahmednugur, Sholapore, Sattara, and Ratnagherry.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 13th November 1876 was Rs. 44,49,922; add silver received during the week, Rs. 12,48,155. The sum of Rs. 6,25,279 in new coin was paid during the week; the balance left was Rs. 50,72,798. There is in addition Rs. 56,67,353 worth silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 21st November, was 351, being 35 more than in the preceding week, 31 more than the total of the week ending 23rd November, 1875, and 25 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 285 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 25·93.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a European stevedore residing at the Apollo Bunder, named Edward Byron Cottrell, was charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with assaulting Duncan McCaully on the night previous. The complainant being laid up in the European General Hospital from the effects of the assault, the case was remanded for hearing to the 30th instant, and the defendant held to bail in his own recognizance in the sum of Rs. 500 to appear.

THE FAMINE RELIEF FUND.—We understand that His Excellency the Governor has forwarded to Mr. Morarjee Gocouldass Rs. 500, and the Hon'ble J. Gibbs Rs. 100, his first monthly subscription for the Deccan and Khandeish Famine Relief Fund. These contributions must be considered very handsome, since his Excellency has subscribed in all Rs. 2,000 through the various committees for the relief of the poor in the distressed districts. The Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs has in addition subscribed Rs. 100 through the Poona and a like sum through the Sholapore committees. The total sum subscribed amounts to Rs. 37,901-2-2.

INQUEST AT H. M.'S COMMON JAIL.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Tuesday last at H. M.'s Common Jail, on view of the body of Affat Assin. Deceased was a prisoner undergoing a term of three months' rigorous imprisonment, sentenced by the Senior Magistrate, Mr. C. P. Cooper, and was admitted into the jail on the 23rd August last. On the 30th August he was admitted into the Jail Hospital suffering from debility. Deceased was an opium-eater, and two grains of opium were allowed him daily by order of the Surgeon of the Jail. Deceased's term of imprisonment having expired on the morning of the 21st instant, he was brought down from the Jail Hospital on that morning, and while waiting his discharge at the store-room, which is on the ground floor of the female hard-labour ward, deceased was suddenly taken ill, when he was again removed to the Jail Hospital and was attended to by the medical assistant attached to the hospitals and after a quarter of an hour deceased expired. Upon the evidence adduced the following verdict was returned by the jury:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by debility."

COMPULSORY VACCINATION IN BOMBAY.—The Bombay Government have prepared a bill for making vaccination compulsory in Bombay. Amongst the objects and reasons for the Bill the following are given:—"Vaccination was introduced in the Island of Bombay in 1802, and has been attended with very satisfactory results. But the victims of small-pox are still numerous. In the year 1870 556 persons died of this disease, of whom 491 were children under nine years of age. In 1871 the deaths from small-pox numbered 919, and 813 of the victims were under nine years of age. In the year 1872 the deaths from small-pox at all ages numbered 1,854, and in the first four months of 1876 they reached 2,717. There can be no doubt that a great deal of this mortality is preventible by vaccination, and the Bombay Association some time ago communicated to Government their opinion that it is desirable to make vaccination compulsory in the town and island of Bombay; but they recommended that, "in framing a Bill for carrying out this object, due care should be taken to protect the people against annoyance or extortion, and against the infliction of hardship or oppression." In 1872, a Bill was, therefore, introduced into the Legislative Council to provide for compulsory vaccination in the city of Bombay, but it was not proceeded with in the hope that the voluntary acceptance by the people of the benefits of vaccination would in time render legislation unnecessary. The very serious extent to which the contagion spread in the first part of this year, and the number of deaths which occurred as above shown, have induced Government, with the approval of the Government of India, to bring forward this present measure, which is in most respects similar to the previous Bill, but is more complete. It may be added that out of twenty-seven of the principal native gentlemen of Bombay who have in the meantime been asked for their opinions on the subject, twenty-four are in favour of legislation.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Under the provisions of Section 4 of Act II. of 1869, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to act as Justices of the Peace within the limits of the town of Bombay:—

Atkinson, Mr. George.	Walker, Mr. E.
Barrow, Mr. H. Wynford.	Walton, Mr. R.
Bodger, Mr. J. E.	Weir, Surgeon T. S.
Branson, Mr. Reginald.	Mr. Abdul Rahmon.
Bryce, Mr. J. A.	Mr. Anandrao Narayen.
Crockett, Mr. W. T.	Mr. Bamanji Karsotji Bhandupwala.
Ewing, Mr. R.	Mr. Damodhar Thakarsee Muljee.
Forbes, Mr. C. H. B.	Mr. Fazilbhoy Karimbhoy Gangjee.
Geary, Mr. Grattan.	Mr. Govind Balkrishna.
Gilder, Mr. G. G.	Mr. Haji Karim Muhammad Saleman.
Gomez, Mr. P. P.	Kazi Abdul Latif Saheb Sonda.
Gordon, Mr. J.	Mr. Manekjee Karsetjee Jamsetjee.
Gordon, Mr. W. E.	Mr. Mirza Hezart.
Graham, Honorable D.	Mr. Motiram Bhugubai.
Groom, Mr. C. J.	Rao Saheb Makund Ramchandra.
Jackson, Mr. G. W. L.	Mr. Narayan Laxuman.
Kemp, Mr. D. S.	Mr. Nesrojee Manekjee Wadia.
Lang, Mr. Basil.	Rao Bahadur Pandurang Pinanath.
Lang, Mr. J. W.	Mr. Sheik Muhammad Abdul Latif.
Lang, Mr. W.	Mr. Shamrao Bhaskar.
Latham, Mr. F. L.	Mr. Sorabjee Nasrojee Cooper.
Lynch, Mr. G. S.	
Noble, Mr. G. E.	
Parker, Mr. F. D.	
Punnett, Mr. T. F.	
Purcell, Mr. H. F.	
Scott, Mr. Walter.	
Sedgwick, Mr. R. B.	
Sexton, Major John Malone.	
Stevens, Mr. F. W.	
Thorburn, Mr. J.	

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, 23RD NOVEMBER.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

THE MURDER CASE.

THE trial was proceeded with of Marotee Wittoo Pandarkar, charged with the wilful murder of Dhaiee, a girl of 12 or 13 years of age, in a hut on the Byculla Flats, on the morning of the 19th of August last. The special jurymen empanelled on the previous day were objected to by Mr. Jardine, counsel for the defence, and a fresh jury was sworn, the members of which were:—

Mr. Hamilton Maxwell, Foreman.	
Mr. H. W. Jones.	Mr. Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy.
" Jas. Kingsmill.	Mr. Bhugwandas Purshotamdas.
" Jno. Colebrook.	Mr. Manekbhoy Cassumbhoy.
" E. Miller.	
" John Weslake.	

The Advocate-General (Mr. Marriott) and Mr. Inverarity appeared for the prosecution, and Mr Jardine for the defence.

The Advocate-General, in opening the case, said the prisoner had not pleaded, but the result of an inquiry held on the previous day was that it had been decided he was in a fit state to take his trial. The facts of the case were very short and simple. The murdered girl was the daughter of a Koonbee who lived on the Byculla Flats, near the hay stacks, and the prisoner was a coolie who had been in the employment of her father for four years. On the 18th of August, the prisoner saw the girl's father put Rs. 100 away in a box in the hut, and the same afternoon he declared his intention not to go to work on the following day. The next morning, when Dhaiee's father had gone away as usual to his work, and the girl remained in the hut alone, the prisoner entered with a reaping hook in his hand. He seized the girl and attempted to remove a silver anklet that she wore, and when she resisted he cut her on the thighs and about the body with the reaping hook and with a knife. He endeavoured to prevent her calling out, but she raised an alarm and some persons went to her assistance, but the prisoner opened the door of the hut and ran away. He was seen, however, and recognized by two persons, and was soon afterwards apprehended. The girl was taken to the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, where she remained until her death which occurred on the 19th October. There would be two points for the consideration of the jury—whether the prisoner at the time of the committal of the murder was of sound mind and capable of knowing the nature of the act charged, or that he was doing what was wrong and contrary to law (the question of his present state of mind was not before them); and whether the act was done with the intention of causing death, or whether the injury inflicted was such as in the ordinary course of nature would cause death. If they were not satisfied on these last points the case would not be one of wilful murder, but of homicide not mounting to murder.

Evidence was then called for the prosecution.

Mr. C. P. Cooper, Senior Police Magistrate and Revenue Judge of Bombay, said that on the morning of the 19th August last, he attended at the Jamsetjee Hospital to take the deposition of the girl Dhaiee. He produced her deposition, taken in his handwriting. The prisoner was present while the deposition was taken and could hear all that was said, and after it was concluded it was read over and interpreted. The prisoner was asked twice if he wished to put any questions, and he declined to ask any. A knife and reaping hook were produced and referred to in her evidence as exhibits A and B. He noticed nothing peculiar in the manner of the prisoner, who appeared to understand what was going on and behaved in an ordinary manner.

Cross-examined by Mr. Jardine—He observed the prisoner closely. The girl was very excited when she saw the prisoner, and he was consequently made to stand behind her bed. After the prisoner was removed from her sight, the girl became quieter and her evidence was taken.

By the Judge—Before the girl was examined, she was affirmed in the usual way.

Dr. Knapp, Second Surgeon at the Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital, minutely described the character of the wounds inflicted on the girl.

As to the state of the prisoner's mind witness said he saw him also on three other occasions—once at the Coroner's inquest and at the adjourned inquest. Both those occasions were after the death of the girl. There was nothing peculiar on either day in the behaviour of the prisoner, who appeared to be quite of sound mind. The fourth occasion on which he saw the prisoner was before the Senior Magistrate, and he then behaved as he was doing now, waving his arm about, and moving his arms to and fro. He saw the prisoner put his mark to his examination, and he did something which showed he had his intellectual faculties about him.

Witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Jardine.

The deposition of the girl Dhaiee (which has already been published) was put in and read.

Dr. Langley gave evidence similar to that given the other day, as to the prisoner's sanity at present.

Dooda Dajee, a cultivator, the father of the deceased, deposed to his having counted Rs. 100 the day before the murder and placed them in a box in his hut, in the presence of the prisoner, who afterwards told him he should not come to work on the following day. The next morning, he left his hut about six o'clock and went to his work. When he went out, his daughter was wearing a pair of silver anklets weighing 48 tolas, and also a gold necklace, for which he had paid Rs. 28. While he was at work, the prisoner came to him and told him he had *maroed* Dhaiee, and asked his forgiveness. The prisoner's hands and waistcloth, and other parts of his body were covered with blood.

Witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Jardine.

His Lordship, in summing up, said to his mind the evidence pointed to a case of murder and nothing short of it.

The jury retired at ten minutes to six, and after an absence of twenty minutes, returned with a verdict of guilty of wilful murder. His Lordship, in passing sentence of death, said he entirely concurred in the verdict of the jury, and characterised the prisoner's crime as a most brutal and horrible one.

Throughout the trial the prisoner lay on the floor of the dock, making low moaning noises at intervals, and moving his hands with apparent aimlessness to and fro in front of his face. When sentence of death was passed, he showed no sign of consciousness, and was removed from the dock in a state of seeming insensibility.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL preserves, strengthens and beautifies the human hair, prev

that much made Russia launch an ultimatum at the very moment when an armistice was in process of signature.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Post* telegraphs:—Notwithstanding that the danger of an immediate rupture is considered to be averted, the most active and extensive preparations for war continue to be reported from Russia.

We have reason to believe (the same paper says) that the official investigation now proceeding in Bulgaria into the number of lives sacrificed in the terrible outbreak of May last, has reduced the number of the killed, whether in open conflict or in angry slaughter, to 3,100. This has been the result of persistent inquiry. Great numbers of people have returned to their homes who had been dispersed about the country; and as all absentees were reckoned as slain, the total has had to be reduced to less enormous dimensions.

An extraordinary session of the Roumanian Chambers was opened yesterday by Prince Charles. The Prince stated that the Government was receiving encouragement from all the guaranteeing Powers to maintain the policy of neutrality it had adopted from the outbreak of the war. Even the Porte appeared more disposed to recognize the justice of its demands. If danger threatened Roumania, she was justified in hoping that it would be warded off by Europe. The Prince said, however, in conclusion, he was convinced that the immediate future would restore tranquillity to the East.

At a meeting of the Budget Committee in Paris yesterday, the Duc Decazes said that he would announce in the Chamber to-day that the Government intended to maintain a policy of absolute neutrality in the event of complications arising in the East.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Friday (Nov. 3).—The acceptance of the Russian proposal of an armistice by Turkey was jointly recommended to the Porte by all the Powers without, however, any threat or pressure.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE *PALL MALL BUDGET.*

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

MR. GLADSTONE has written an article in the *Contemporary Review*, the object of which is to show that in dealing with General Kaufmann's atrocities in Turkistan the *Pall Mall Gazette* has been dishonest. He says that for wicked purposes and with bad intent we exaggerated the character of these atrocities: and that in order to do so with effect we "suppressed and garbled evidence material to the case from the very book, the very pages," we professed to quote. What Mr. Gladstone means by that we will presently explain. Our first business shall be to show that in his eagerness to convict of dishonesty a journal which happens to have been long in consistent and successful opposition to himself, Mr. Gladstone has deliberately, carefully and completely falsified the whole question.

The main point is, of course, what was the real character of the so-called Turkestan atrocities, as described by the witness to whom we both appeal. Now, Mr. Gladstone begins his exposition of our iniquities by what he calls a fair statement "of the accusation against the Russians, from the work of Mr. Schuyler." And this is the fair statement, for which we solicit careful attention:—

"After the taking of Khiva, and the conclusion with the Khan of the new arrangements, owing to the restless ambition of the officers, General Kaufmann intimated to the Yomud Turkomans, on the 17th of July, 1873, that out of the war indemnity to be paid they must find 300,000 roubles or £41,000 in cash within nineteen days. To this they agreed without hesitation. He detained as hostages twelve among the elders whom he had himself invited to Khiva to receive the announcement. He placed a force under General Golovatschef in close proximity to the Yomuds, and prescribed by an order dated July 18, No. 1167, of which Schuyler gives the translated words, that, if they assembled with a view to resistance, or even to leaving the country, they and their families should be completely destroyed, and their herds and property confiscated. General Golovatschef also said, 'You are not to spare either sex or age: kill all of them.' On the 31st General Kaufmann arrived at Iiyali. At this time 'the butchery and destruction of the Turkomans had been so great' (of this no details are given beyond the burning of villages along the road) 'that the Turkomans showed signs of yielding.' It was agreed to take half the amount in camels; for the other half (of 310,000 roubles) the women had to sell their ornaments at forced prices in the Russian camp. The time had been extended to August 14. On that day only one-third of the sum had been paid, and the troops proceeded to act upon their orders. The numbers of the tribe, the amount of execution are nowhere stated; but the Cossacks cut down everybody 'seemed to get quite furious,' and 'cut down everybody, man, small child or old man.' This was on August 19. The Turkomans in their irregular manner, availing themselves of every covert resisted bravely, but in vain. Schuyler, in this part of his statement, quotes the statement made to him by a Russian eyewitness, Mr. Gromoff (ii. 359), who saw several such cases; saw one dead woman, one dead and one wounded child; and recollected on two later days, when the Turkomans had attacked and been repulsed—'We burned, as we had done before, grain houses, and everything which we met; and the cavalry, which was in advance, cut down every person, man, woman, or child. . . . They were generally women and children whom we met. I saw much cruelty.' (ii. 361.)"

We propose to take this statement "of the accusations against the Russians from the work of Mr. Schuyler" sentence by sentence. Firstly, then, Mr. Gladstone remarks that on a certain occasion General Kaufmann "intimated to the Yomud Turcomans that out of the war indemnity to be paid they must find 300,000 roubles." That reads mildly enough. But Mr. Schuyler's own account is, and Mr. Gladstone studiously suppresses it, that this so-called portion of a war indemnity was a demand imposed for the express purpose of crushing a certain tribe. Mr. Schuyler says it was feared that when the Russian troops retired this tribe (the Yomuds) would become troublesome. "It was said that peace would be impossible unless the Turkomans were made thoroughly to feel the Russian power." It is expressly declared in an official report quoted by Mr. Schuyler that it was on this view that General Kaufmann acted; and Mr. Schuyler himself writes "*it was therefore* determined to lay upon the Yomud Turkomans a penalty of 300,000 roubles."

Now, to the next sentence of a paragraph which is a miracle of dishonest narrative, and we beg our readers particularly to observe, as they go on, how clearly every step in the Russian procedure marks the *intention* of Kaufmann to crush the Yomuds for expediency's sake—the avowed intention which Mr. Schuyler publishes and Mr. Gladstone conceals. To proceed then. Our critic says that after some hesitation the elders of the tribe promised to pay the money. But Mr. Gladstone omits Mr. Schuyler's statement that the demand was an impossible one; as a demand meant to crush the tribe might be expected to be. The Russians insisted on 300 000 roubles *in money*. But (we quote from Mr Schuyler) "the Yomuds were a nomad people whose wealth consisted in flocks and herds, and they had no ready cash. It was impossible even to raise it by the sale of their cattle or their corn, or even of the jewels and ornaments of their wives and daughters, for where were the purchasers to come from?"

Over the suppression of this too significant passage (the whole story lies in a page and a half of the book we both quote from) we pass to Mr. Gladstone's next sentence. "He (Kaufmann) detained as hostages twelve among the elders—whom he had himself invited to Khiva to receive his announcement." True; and the first was wrong to do so. But what did he do next? Mr. Gladstone puts it thus: "He placed a force under General Golovatchef in close proximity to the Yomuds, and prescribed by an order dated July 18 that if they assembled with a view to resistance, or even to leaving the country, they and their families should be completely destroyed and their herds and property confiscated." Now here we have a sample of garbling, of suppression, so audaciously dishonest (Mr. Gladstone's own word) that we stand amazed at it. Mr. Schuyler tells us on the very page from which Mr. Gladstone professes to quote, that the Yomuds were to be allowed ten days, dating from the 19th of July, for payment of part of the penalty, and five more days for the remainder. But what happened? On the 18th, on the very day when the elders left the camp to try to raise the money, Kaufmann took the step which Mr. Gladstone calls "placing a force in close proximity to the Yomuds!" Mr. Schuyler describes it thus:—"As if to make it still more evident that his real meaning was war" (that is to say, not money, but blood) "General Kaufmann, by a written order to General Golovatchef, directed the forces to march and attack the Turkomans without even waiting for the fifteen days to expire." This is the order:—

"To follow more closely the payment of the contribution by the Yomuds, I ask your Excellency to start with your detachment for Hazavat on July 7 (19), and to encamp in a suitable place. If your Excellency sees that the Yomuds are not occupying themselves with getting together money, but are assembling for the purpose of opposing our troops, or perhaps even for leaving the country, I order you immediately to move upon the settlements of the Yomuds which are placed along the Hazavat canal and its branches, and *to give over the settlements of the Yomuds and their families to complete destruction and their herds and property to confiscation.* (The italics are Mr. Schuyler's.)"

And so we have the complete story of this impossible blood-seeking impost. Mr. Schuyler's purpose was to show—what in full and plain language he does show—that it was thought expedient to crush the hostility of certain Turkomans; a demand was made upon them, to comply with which was impossible; one of two things was certain—that this demand must either be resisted or evaded; and before an attempt to comply could be made, General Kaufmann ordered that, on the first sign that the tribe *intended* either to resist or run away, the whole tribe was to be butchered. Where in Mr. Gladstone's fair impartial, altogether honest statement is that damning fact allowed to appear, or even to peep through? Where do we find the further statement (it is in Mr. Schuyler's book) that whereas Golovatchef received his orders of extermination on the 19th (the first day of the term of grace promised to the Turkoman elders), "on the 20th and 21st he was already able to report that the Turkomans showed yet (!) no signs of collecting the money, but, on the contrary were assembling together, with the evident intention either of running away or of attacking the troops, and he had therefore, owing to the strict orders of the Commander-in-Chief, felt the necessity of punishing them." Then the slaughter began; it lasted day after day; by the 31st "the butchery and the destruction by the troops had been so great that the Turkomans showed signs of yielding, and on August 1 General Kaufmann received deputations asking for mercy, and promising to return to their former habitations." Better terms were offered them (as Mr. Gladstone does not omit to mention), inasmuch as they were told that camels would be accepted in part payment; but the whole sum was now raised to 310,000 roubles. The enemy being unable to pay more than one-third of the sum, again the slaughter began. Golovatchef saying to certain officers in the presence of one from whose lips Mr. Schuyler took the words:—

"I have received an order from the Commander-in-Chief—I hope you will remember it and give it to your soldiers. This expedition does not spare either sex or age. Kill all of them." After this the officers delivered this command to their several detachments. The detachment of the Caucasus army had not then arrived, but came that evening. Golovatchef called together the officers of the Caucasus and said: "I hope you will fulfil all these commands strictly in the Circassian style, without a question. You are not to spare either sex or age. Kill all of them."

Compare all this, further, with Mr. Gladstone's fair "statement of the charge against the Russians."

One last example—not, however, the last we could adduce from this one small paragraph. Mr. Gladstone says, "Schuyler quotes the statement made to him by a Russian eye-witness, Mr. Gromoff (ii. 359), who saw several such cases (of slaughter); saw one dead woman, one dead and one wounded child." Such is the humane statesman's rendering of these pathetic sentences:—

"Nearly every one whom we met was killed. The Cossacks seemed to get quite furious, and rushed on them with their sabres, cutting everybody down, whether a small child or an old man. I saw several such cases. I remember one case in particular, which I could not look at for more than a moment, and rode hastily by. A mother, who had been riding on horseback with three children, was lying dead. The eldest child was dead also. The youngest had a sabre cut through its arm, and while crying was wiping off the blood. The other child, a little older, who was trying to wake up the dead mother, said to me 'Tiura—stop.' The Turkomans were much enraged at these things, and cut one Cossack into pieces before our eyes."

Here we come to an end; having shown with a painful completeness that he who would teach us to be honest and humane is guilty of having deliberately, studiously, and (again to use a word he has dared to use against ourselves) fraudulently so garbled the book to which he appeals as to conceal the fact that General Kaufmann's object in levying an impossible impost on a wretched tribe of Turkomans was to have an excuse for their utter extermination. Which excuse availed.

After such an exposure of Mr. Gladstone's own notions of honesty, we should perhaps be justified in declining to notice his charge of deliberate fraud against ourselves. Manifestly he is too bad a judge of the quality to make his accusations dangerous to the reputation of any one. Nevertheless, we will assume for the occasion that he is entitled to a hearing upon this point, and consider what he has said upon it. His charges of "suppression," "garbling," "falsificating," &c., will all be found to resolve themselves into this: that whereas we gave exaggerated prominence to Mr. Schuyler's account of General Kaufmann's doings among the Yomuds, we omitted evidence of the same witness to the effect that at other times and in other places General Kaufmann and the Russians behaved humanely in Turkestan. Our readers will already have seen how much truth there is in the charge of exaggeration levelled against us, and it remains to consider the charge of dishonesty in omitting what we omitted. Upon this our answer is a short and easy. We omitted and the evidence Mr. Gladstone refers to for the simple reason that it was no business of ours to quote it—no more our business than it is the business of a judge to deliver himself of a complete biography of a prisoner before him, and to remind the jury that there were many days on which he never committed a single murderous assault, many evenings on which he returned home without a single watch and chain that did not belong to him. To bring the matter more closely home to Mr. Gladstone, it was no more our business to quote the evidence that he refers to than it was his business to remind the readers of his "Bulgarian Horrors" that on some occasions the Turks did *not* destroy the villages or insurgents, of violate their women, or butcher their children. We set on no such desperate enterprise as that of proving that General Kaufmann never took a step in Turkestan without burning villages and killing women and children. It was quite possible, but to our purpose quite immaterial, that when policy dictated humane conduct the conduct of the Russians should have been humane. Nay, we will admit it to have been quite possible, but it was to our purpose equally immaterial, that when no question of policy arose at all the Russians should have behaved humanely out of a pure preference of humanity to cruelty. All who set out to show, and all we were concerned to show, was that when policy dictated or seemed to dictate that course, a Russian general, high in authority, was capable of deliberately ordering his soldiers to slaughter the women and children of a whole tribe. To show this we extracted the passage bearing upon the subject from Mr. Schuyler's book. In one point only does Mr. Gladstone venture to question the fairness of our quotation; and his charge against us on this point constitutes perhaps the most notable instance of controversial suicide on record. He charges us with omitting to state that the slaughter of the Yomuds was only ordered in the event of the Yomuds neglecting to perform certain conditions; these conditions being not only impossible of performance, but—as clearly appears from Mr. Schuyler's account of the matter above quoted—known to be impossible by General Kaufmann at the time he imposed them and imposed by him for the very reason that he knew them to be impossible. Our unfairness, then, lies in this: that we drew up an indictment against General Kaufmann, from which we left out the most damnatory of its counts, that we charged him with ordering the butchery of a Turkoman tribe, but omitted to set out certain facts which prove conclusively that the butchery had been planned and preconcerted before the orders were given. It remains only to express our sincere thanks to Mr. Gladstone for so considerately enabling us to put the matter in truer though darker colours than those in which we had represented it. Our article did not give an adequate impression of the enormity of the Russian doings; and but for Mr. Gladstone's daring charges of dishonesty, the English public would never have known how cynically cold-blooded, how truly "demoniacal," to use Mr. Gladstone's own expression, the Russian atrocities really were. Nor further would the world have been so exactly informed of the limits of Mr. Gladstone's humanity.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

(*The Times*, Oct 30.)

We have been favoured with the following notes of this remarkable Expedition:—

"The two ships composing the Arctic Expedition, which left these shores in May of last year, under the command of Captains Nares and Stephenson, with the hope of reaching the North Pole, have just returned, the Alert reaching Valentia on the 27th inst.

"The Discovery parted company on the 19th inst., with orders to rendezvous at Queenstown, where she has safely arrived.

"Instead of land extending far towards the north as reported by the Polaris, Robeson Channel opens directly into the Polar Sea.

"Pushing to the northward beyond the Channel, the Alert was stopped by heavy ice and compelled to pass the winter off an exposed coast in latitude 82deg. 27min. N.

"The sledge crews, with very severe labour, travelling northward over extraordinarily heavy and broken up ice, were unable to advance beyond latitude 83deg. 20min., leaving a distance of 400 miles still to be travelled over before the Pole is reached. Owing to the heavy sledges being unable to obtain games of any description, coupled with the extreme labour of the sledging, and assisted doubtless by the previous long winter's darkness, scurvy attacked nearly all the men employed in sledge travelling, resulting in three deaths,—viz., George Porter, gunner, R.M.A., belonging to the Alert, and James Hand and Charles Paul, seamen belonging to the Discovery.

"Besides these Niels Christian Petersen died on the 14th of May from the effects of a severe frostbite received while travelling two months previously.

"With these exceptions the Expedition has been remarkably healthy, and all on board are now in good health.

"Between Melville Bay and the entrance to Smith Sound no ice was met; but on the 30th of July the pack was sighted off Cape Sabine, in latitude 78deg. 41min. Here the Expedition was detained in Port Payer for several days; an attempt being made to proceed further in northward by passing to the westward of the Cradle in Hayes Sound, but that opening not leading in the wished for direction, the ships returned.

"It is still uncertain whether a channel exists communicating with the western sea by Hayes Sound. The opening extends a considerable distance, but is narrowed by numerous islets, which prevent the ice from clearing out until late in the season.

"At last a start was made on the 6th of August, but before reaching the shore of Grinnell Land the ships were caught in the pack. After this date the progress to the northward was an incessant struggle with the ice; and, although no single opportunity was lost, advance was only possible for short distances at a time whenever the wind or current formed lanes of water between the ice and the land.

"So close was the ice that on every occasion the water channel by which the ships advanced very soon closed behind them, rendering it as difficult to return as to proceed north.

"On the 25th of August, after many hairbreadth escapes, a well-sheltered harbour was reached on the west side of Hall's Basin, north of Lady Franklin Sound, in latitude 81deg. 44min. N. Here the Discovery was secured for the winter, a few miles north of Polaris Bay, which was in sight on the opposite side of the channel.

"The Alert pushing onward rounded the north-east point of 'Grant Land,' but instead of finding a continuous coastline leading 100 miles further towards the north, as every one had expected, found herself on the order of what was evidently a very extensive sea, with impenetrable ice on every side.

"No harbour being obtainable, the ship was secured as far north as possible; inside a sheltering barrier of ground ice, close to the land, and there she passed the winter; during her stay of eleven months no navigable channel of water permitting further advance to the northward ever presented itself.

"In lieu of finding an 'open Polar sea,' the ice was of most unusual age and thickness, resembling in a marked degree, both in appearance and formation, low floating icebergs rather than ordinary saltwater ice. It has now been termed the 'Sea of Ancient Ice'—the Palæomyatic or Palæozoic Sea; and a stranded mass of ice broken away from an iceflow has been named a floeberg.

"Whereas ordinary ice is usually from 2ft. to 10ft. in thickness, that in the Polar Sea, in consequence of having so few outlets by which to escape to the southward in any appreciable quantity, gradually increases in age and thickness until it measures from 80ft. to 120ft., floating with its service at the lowest part 15ft. above the water-line.

"Strange as it may appear, this extraordinary thickness of the ice saved the ship from being driven on shore; for, owing to its great depth of flotation, on nearing the shallow beach it grounded and formed a barrier inside which the ship was comparatively safe. When two pieces of ordinary ice are driven one against the other and the edges broken up, the crushed pieces are raised by the pressure into a high, long wall-like hedge of ice. When two of the ancient flows of the Polar Sea meet, the intermediate lighter broken-up ice which may happen to be floating about between them alone suffers; it is pressed up between the two closing masses to a great height, producing a chaotic wilderness of angular blocks of all shapes, and size, varying in height up to 50ft. above water, and frequently covering an area upwards of a mile in diameter.

"Such an icy road, which was sure to be continued, destroyed all hope of the Pole itself being reached by sledges. Nevertheless, it was determined by Captain Nares to advance as far as possible, and during the Spring of this year a party, headed by Commander Markham and Lieutenant Parr, made a most gallant and determined attempt. They were absent 72 days from the ship; and on the 12th of May succeeded in planting the British flag in latitude 83deg. 20min. 26sec. N. From this position there was no appearance of land to the northward, but, curiously enough, the depth of water was found to be only 72 fathoms.

"Owing to the extraordinary nature of the pressed-up ice, a roadway had to be formed by pickaxes for nearly half the distance travelled before any advance could be safely made, even with light loads; this rendered it always necessary to drag the sledge loads forward by instalments, and therefore to journey over the same road several times. The advance was consequently very slow, and only averaged about 1½ mile daily—in fact, much the same rate attained by Sir Edward Parry in his somewhat similar attempt during the summer of 1827.

"Although the distance made good was only 73 miles from the ship, 276 miles were travelled over to accomplish it.

"It is quite impossible for anybody of men ever to excel the praiseworthy perseverance displayed by this gallant party in their arduous struggle over the roughest and most monotonous road imaginable. Their journey, considering the ever-recurring difficulties, has eclipsed all former ones.

"The result of their severe labour proves the utter impracticability of travelling over the Polar Sea to any great distance from land, and also that Baron von Wrangel was perfectly correct in his expressed opinion that before the North Pole can be reached it is first necessary to discover a continuous coast line leading towards it.

"In the Autumn of last year, immediately the Alert was secured in winter quarters, provisions and boats were advanced by sledge parties along the shore to the north and westward, ready for use by the travelling parties in the following Spring, the depot being established within a mile of the farthest north position hitherto reached by civilised man. On the 14th of October, two days after the sun had bid the Expedition good-bye for an absence of 142 days, the travellers returned from their cold and arduous journey of 20 days' duration. Owing to a very heavy snowstorm, which, by protecting the sloppy ice from the intense frost, caused very wet travelling, a number of people were frostbitten in the feet, and three amputations were necessary—one officer and two of the men being the sufferers.

"Lieutenant Aldrich, engaged in pioneering the way for the main party, which was led by Commander Markham, on the 27th of September, advanced three miles beyond Sir Edward Parry's most northern position, and from a mountain 2,000ft. high, sighted land towards the W.N.W., extending to latitude 83 deg. 7 min. No land was seen to the northward.

"Thus within four months of leaving England the mystery concerning the 'open Polar Sea' was cleared up. The Alert, advancing to the limit of navigation, had reached a higher northern latitude that any ship had previously been able to attain, and a sledge party had proceeded a few miles beyond the position gained with so much labour and privation by the gallant men commanded by Sir Edward Parry and Sir James Ross, the Union Jack planted by them passing into the guard and keeping of their countrymen to be again pushed forward in advance during the following Spring.

"Owing to the ice in the neighbourhood remaining in motion until a late date the Discovery was unable to send away any sledge parties during the autumn of 1875. The same reason prevented the Alert communicating with her consort, although the two ships were only 70 miles distant from each other, Lieutenant Rawson made two most determined attempts to do so without success. Owing to the broken-up ice in Robeson Channel remaining unfrozen, he and his crew were obliged to pass the winter on board the Alert.

"Owing to the high latitude attained—both the Alert and Discovery wintering further North than any ships had previously—the darkness of the winter was of longer duration and greater intensity than had ever before been experienced. By this date last year they had already lost sight of the sun for 17 days; but it was passed by all with much cheerfulness and in hopeful spirits, penny readings, theatricals, and songs in character, &c., being kept up regularly once a week, and a school on the lower deck being well attended by nearly all the crew, the officers being the teachers.

"The cold experienced during the early Spring was considerably greater than that in more southerly regions, and quite puts an end to the idea that 'a warm country exists at the Pole, teeming with life.'

"The lowest temperature observed was 72 deg. below zero of Fahrenheit, or 104 deg. below freezing point. The mean temperature for 13 consecutive days was 59 deg. below zero—by far the coldest weather ever experienced before, and the mercury was frozen 47 days during the winter.

"With the return of the sun on the 29th of February, after its long absence of nearly five months, preparations were made for the sledging campaign.

"On the 12th of March Mr. Egerton and Lieutenant Rawson, accompanied by Petersen and the dog sledge, started from the Alert to open communication with the Discovery; but, unhappily, on the second day out the latter was taken ill when the temperature was 40deg. below zero. The camp was immediately pitched, but no improvement taking place, the two officers were obliged to return to the ships. At the utmost risks and a noble disregard of themselves, they succeeded in retaining heat in the poor fellow's body by alternately lying one at a time alongside of him, while the other by exercise was recovering his warmth, and thus managed to bring him alive to the ship; but both feet were very badly frost-bitten, and he ultimately sank from exhaustion two months afterwards.

"During the following week the same two officers, accompanied by Simmons, seaman of the Alert, and Regan, of the Discovery, in similar weather—the usual weather experienced by Arctic travellers in the early Spring—succeeded in reaching the Discovery, and relieving the doubt and anxiety of all on board her with regard to the proceedings and position of the Alert. When commiserated about their frost-bitten noses, cheeks, and fingers, Lieutenant Rawson jovially replied, 'Well, at last we feel that the cheers from Southsea beach have been fairly earned.' All the travellers were started off during the first week in April, each ship being left with only half a dozen officers and men whose duties kept them on board. After that date sledges were continually arriving and departing, carrying forward provisions to be placed in depot, ready for the return of the advanced parties.

"Captain Stephenson, besides looking after his own division, visited the Alert, and also made two trips across Hall's Basin to Greenland, and Captain Nares started off like the rest, with Captain Feilden, naturalist to the Expedition, immediately all the provision depots were complete along the line of route, and the safety of the travellers insured.

"In fact, with the exception of the chaplains and senior medical officers, all were absent; the latter gentlemen, unfortunately, having more than enough to do taking care of their invalids.

"When at Polaris Bay Captain Stephenson hoisted the American ensign and fired a salute as a brass tablet, which he and Captain Nares had prepared in England was fixed on Hall's grave. The plate bore the following inscription:—'Sacred to the memory of Captain C. F. Hall, of the U.S ship Polaris, who sacrificed his life in the advancement of science on November 8, 1871. This tablet has been erected by the British Polar Expedition of 1875, who, following in his footsteps, have profited by his experience.'

"In addition to the despatch of the northern travellers, the coast line to the westward of the Alert's position was traced for a distance of 220 miles by a party under the command of Lieutenant Aldrich; the extreme position reached was in lat. 82 10 N., long. 86 30 W., the coast line being continuous from the Alert's winter quarters. The most northern land, Cape Columbia, is in lat. 83 7 N., long. 70 30 W.

"The coast of Greenland was explored by travelling parties from the Discovery, under the command of Lieutenants Beaumont and Rawson; they succeeded in reaching a position in lat. 82 18 N., long 50 40 W., 70 miles north-east of Repulse Harbour. The land extended as far as lat. 82 54 long. 48 33 W. but very misty weather prevented its character being determined with exactness.

"Lieutenant Archer, with a party from the Discovery, explored Lady Franklin Sound, proving that it terminates at a distance of 65 miles from the mouth, with lofty mountains and glacier-filled valleys to the

(*To be Continued.*)

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LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
MESSRS. U. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.

Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompto de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, W.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital Paid up—£1,600,000.
Reserve Funds—£500,000.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney, and New Zealand.

Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negotiable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

Office Hours from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	MANILLA.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.
RANGOON.	HONGKONG.	

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY

GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;
NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
6 months' notice ..... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 " ..... 5 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do. do. 12 do. do. 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 4th October 1876.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, | On IRELAND,
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal at 5 p. ct. per annum.
" 6 do. do. do. 4 do.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable, to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

None are genuine without the name of J. & J. CASH.

CASH'S FRILLING.

THE MOST DURABLE AND SATISFACTORY TRIMMING FOR LADIES', CHILDREN'S, AND INFANTS' WARDROBES.

SOLD BY DRAPERS EVERYWHERE.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.—The best and safest remedy for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING, ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM. These Lozenges contain no opium nor any deleterious drug, therefore the most delicate can take them with perfect confidence. No remedy is so speedy and certain in its beneficial effects.

SOLD IN BOTTLES OF VARIOUS SIZES.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.

SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

CAUTION.—The public are requested to observe that all the above preparation bear the Trade Mark

THOMAS KEATING,

London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PREPARED ONLY BY J. T. CLARKE,

APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

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Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co. Coleman Street, London.
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.
Smith, Stanistreet and Co.; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
Treacher and Co., Bolton and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.
Barrie and Co. | De Beaux and Co., Scott, Mascurine and Co

AGENT FOR RANGOON.
The Rangoon Medical Hall.

A NEVER FAILING REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS AND LIVER PILLS.

PREPARED without any mercurial ingredient, Invaluable to all who suffer from Bilious and Liver Complaints. Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Lowness of Spirits with sensation of fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Giddiness. Dizziness of the Eyes, and many other symptoms. For habitual Costiveness as a family aperient medicine, and as a purifier of the blood, they are unequalled; mild in operation, and grateful to the stomach, create appetite, promote digestion, and strengthen the whole nervous system.

Prepared only by W. LAMBERT, 1A, Vere Street, London, W., England. In boxes, 1s. 1½d. Sold by all Chemists.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. Scott's Bili-us and Liver Pills." If you ask for "Scott's Pills," you will get quite a different medicine. If you ask for "Bilious and Liver Pills," you will get a spurious compound. The genuine are in a square green package, and must have the name and address "WILLIAM LAMBERT, 8, KING WILLIAM STREET, CHARING CROSS," engraved on the Government Stamp.

Do not be persuaded to try any other medicine.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—Messrs TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

N.B.—The Trade supplied on most liberal terms.

ROYAL SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

The DAUGHTERS of all Officers in Her Majesty's Army, inclusive of the Royal Marines, on full or half-pay, or who may have died in the service are eligible. The ages of admission are from Eleven to Fifteen.

The next ELECTION will take place on June 21, 1876.

Pupils elected by votes of Subscribers, pay only £12 per annum.

Pupils elected by the Committee pay £70 per annum at the Lower School, and £80 per annum when transferred to the Upper School and no extras.

Each Donation of £5 5s. or Rupees 52-8, entitles to one Life Vote.

Each Annual Subscription of 10s. 6d., or Rupees 5-4, entitles to one vote at all Elections during the current year.

Further Contributions to meet the current expenses are earnestly solicited by the Committee.

By Order,
G. W. FORSTER, Secretary.

22, Cockspur Street, London.

The following Officers, from whom may be obtained the Rules and Regulations of the School as also the Voting Papers for each Election, have also kindly consented to receive Donations and Subscriptions on behalf the Institution:—

Lieut.-Col. G. F. Berry, 56th Regiment, Kurrachee, India.
Lieut.-Col. H. S. Cochrane, V.C., 7th Fusiliers, Commandant Deolali Depot, Bombay, India.
Major A. C. Forster, 89th Regiment, Thyetmyo, Burmah.
Surgeon-Major C. F. Ogilvie, M.D., Dharwar, India.
Major F. Scrivener, 83rd Regiment, Deesa, India.
Captain R. M. B. Thomas, Bengal Staff Corps, Bhundhara, Near Nagpore, India.
Major T. H. Turner, Exam. Ordnance Depart. Poonah, India.
Col. O. Wilkinson